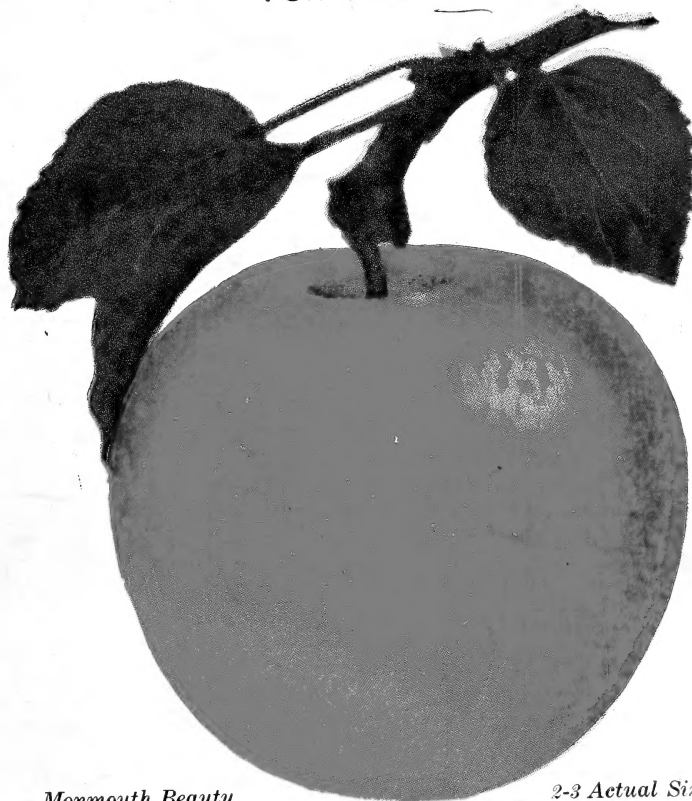


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Illustrated Descriptive
CATALOGUE
FOR YEAR 1927



Monmouth Beauty

2-3 Actual Size

America's Most Beautiful Apple

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries
Princess Anne, Maryland



INTRODUCTION

WE WISH to extend to our thousands of customers and friends throughout the country our greetings for the year 1927. We have passed another milestone of time and it is with pleasure that we, through the increased patronage of our customers, can mark our past season's business as one of **PROGRESS** and **CONFIDENCE**.

The returns for our labors, in striving to grow and deliver better stock to our customers, in better condition, giving better satisfaction to them, is indeed gratifying to us, being expressed by our friends throughout the U. S., by their increased patronage, making our business for the past fall nearly twice as much in volume as that of any previous fall shipments. We feel that our appreciation of this cannot be better expressed by us than in continuing our every effort to maintain the high standards that we have set in the past in **Quality Stock, DIRECT TO THE PLANTERS AT REASONABLE PRICES**, lending the same personal interest in our customers, tending to make their success our success, our good fortune their good fortune. Our Stock during the past season has been more widely distributed than ever before, being planted in every fruit growing section of the U. S., giving the same satisfaction wherever it has gone, showing the marked results of over fifty years' experience in producing fruit trees to meet the demands of the expert orchardists of today, grown according to the combined recommendations of the most scientific horticulturists, using the best propagating stocks available either in the United States or Europe, our scion wood being cut from the finest of bearing orchards by a member of our firm who has your interest at heart at all times, breeding to a variety type of fruit, striving to produce a superior tree each year. These are factors that are vital to every fruit grower and planter of nursery stock. We know that our stock is **TRUE TO NAME**, we know that it is **PRODUCED UNDER THE MOST SCIENTIFIC METHODS**, in a **CLIMATE THAT CANNOT BE EQUALED FOR PRODUCING WELL MATURED STOCK THAT IS NOT FORCED BY UNDUE FERTILIZATION**, and our stock has proved its worthiness in all competition by winning first prize in every instance that it has been put on competitive exhibition. These are some of the reasons why the most exacting planters, the largest orchardists of the East are using Bountiful Ridge Nursery Grown Stock today and why the State department officials in a great many sections are recommending our stock.

Our stock has responded wonderfully to our scientific methods of production this year, each tree showing breeding by its fine rugged growth and smooth bark, just the trees that will make your plantings a success so do not hesitate to order them and make up your order early. take advantage of our discounts, make up club orders with your neighbors: **BUY FROM A NURSERY THAT WILL DELIVER YOU STOCK THAT IS THE BEST MONEY CAN PRODUCE AT A REASONABLE PRICE** being better equipped than ever to deliver your orders promptly, at the proper time, wherever you are located.

Soliciting the continued patronage of all our customers and all of those that wish high grade nursery stock at all times and assuring every one of our ever personal interest in them, we are

Most sincerely yours,
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES.

To Your Interest --- Read

WE ARE devoting this space in our catalog to questions and problems that are confronting most every buyer of nursery stock today, and we wish to talk it over with them from a practical standpoint and leave them to be the judge as to where to purchase their nursery stock.

HARDINESS OF STOCK

This we think is one of the prime factors that enters the mind of most of the planters wherever they are located, for we think everyone wishes to plant the BEST and are eager to find where they can secure the BEST at a REASONABLE PRICE. We say that our stock is as hardy as it is possible for any one to produce it, no matter where they are located and we feel that the following facts given proper consideration will substantiate our claims.

Climatic conditions have more to do with the production of hardy nursery stock than one would think, in fact there are three factors that alone enter into making the tree hardy—Climatic Conditions, Methods of Production, and Soil—and we shall discuss them in their order. We consider our climate here ideal for producing a maximum growth on nursery stock and yet there is no risk from injury due to early freezing in the fall. While the actual season for stock to leaf out in the spring is but about three weeks earlier than in York State, the temperature up to that time is such that early planted stock is making a root growth—that is should you transplant a tree in our climate in January or February at a time when the ground is not frozen and remove this same tree from the soil April 1st, you would find, while the top of the tree was perfectly dormant, the roots had made new root-lets of from one-half inch to two inches in length so that when the tree does burst forth into foliage it has this advantage over the northern grown stock where the ground remains frozen till so late. This advantage is then followed by unusual favorable conditions through the summer—natural moisture, not any excessive hot weather as is experienced in the far south—going into the autumn and fall season—our most beautiful season, August, September, October—with plenty of moisture, long, balmy nights, till our first frosts come the last of October. Light frosts then follow at intervals from a few days to a week, gradually driving the sap to the roots, letting the stock thoroughly mature naturally, never having the tenderest twigs frozen. Our stock is carried over the winter in the open—no storage, nature's moisture—with no chance of winter injury, the temperature seldom going below 20 degrees F. or 12 degrees below freezing. The advantages summed up are: Five to six weeks longer growing season, meaning that we do not have to use nitrogenous fertilizers to force a rapid growth which is often caught in northern climate with sudden frosts and freezes while the stock is yet growing tenderly, resulting in twig injury and oftentimes killing the stock outright—an ideal fall season to thoroughly mature our stock so it will stand the coldest climates—ideal winters for carrying over stock for spring with no chance of body injury from excessive freezing and ice, at the same time avoiding the disastrous effects of all winter storage. Tens of thousands of our trees have proved their hardiness, having been planted on the slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the orchard section—one orchard concern having planted over 400,000 of them there in the last 18 years. A customer in New Hampshire says: "In the past we have bought mostly western New York grown trees, and will say that you have those growers trimmed both as to quality and price." An Ohio customer, along the lake region, says: "Trees from another nursery died down to near the ground. I pruned your trees to 30 inches, and every one stood the winter." They will do equally as well for you.

Next in importance is method of production, knowing when to and how long to cultivate in the fall of the year—when to and how to properly plant and when to dig stock. We do not use nitrogenous fertilizers to produce a big growth that is bound to be tender. We wish every one could visit our nursery and compare the ruggedness of our stock with other stock grown in the northern and far southern climates. They could more readily see its superiority in the beautiful crimson hue of the bark on fruit trees—thoroughly matured. Our apple, plum, pear, and peach

trees often attain a height at one year of six to seven feet with five-eighths inch in caliber and no fertilization—the result of climate, methods of production and soil.

Soil is the next big factor that enters into the production of high grade nursery—**AS THE TOP GROWS SO SHALL THE ROOTS GROW**—a true saying. The soil on which we produce our nursery stock is listed on the soil map of Maryland as being the best in the state—sassafras loam with a fine clay subsoil. Here it is that we produce one of the finest—one of the best balanced root systems, it is possible to grow, producing a fiber root system that cannot be equalled, being the results of climatic conditions, methods of production, and soil.

These are the reasons why we say we grow the best trees that money can buy at any price and only ask that you give us a trial order, and we know the results will be so gratifying to you that you shall always be a customer of the **BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**.

RESPONSIBILITY

As to our responsibility we refer you to our many satisfied customers throughout the country, and the Salisbury National Bank, Salisbury, Md.

QUALITY AT REASONABLE PRICES

As the old adage goes—“There is a reason for everything!” It is true and we wish to give some of the reasons why we are able to deliver you stock of the high-quality at reasonable prices.

We employ no agents, selling direct to the planters of nursery stock, thereby giving you a direct saving ranging from 30 per cent to 65 per cent, there is no agent's commission, no deliveryman's charge and no collector's fee to come out of the amount you pay us for the trees. We do a cash business which eliminates a large expense with us through office help and bad accounts. These are probably two of the greatest factors why we are able to deliver stock to you at less than one-third the prices of the average agent's price on nursery stock.

Our prices in this catalog are based on **one profit direct to planter** plan and are as reasonable as any nurseryman can make them and deliver the high quality stock that we deliver to our customers. We do not attempt to meet some of the prices that you no doubt will receive from some other firms, and we know that no one would ask us to, if they had the opportunity first to see and compare the stock such firms are offering them with our high grade stock. The first cost is the smallest investment, be sure that you are buying from a reliable nursery, be sure that it is produced under the best of conditions, and have every assurance that your stock is **TRUE TO NAME**. Our explanation to those who wonder why our prices are lower than some other nurseries doing a catalog business is that our very favorable location geographically enables us to reduce our cost of production to a minimum, having an unequalled soil and climate for the production of superior stock at a minimum cost. We are passing these advantages on to our customers by giving them the best trees that science can produce at a very reasonable price. Read the many testimonials as to quality of our stock. You can place your order with us with every assurance that you will receive the same high grade stock, unexcelled in thriftiness and hardiness as our customers have been receiving in the past.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ADVISES YOU TO BUY DIRECT FROM NURSERY

This is what they say: “If the farmer makes his purchases direct from the nurseryman, he will save the expense of the agent and is less liable to mistakes and injury that may occur through repeated handling.” United States Department of Agriculture. Farmers' Bulletin Number 113.

All of our trees, vines and plants are grown under the personal supervision of our Mr. George W. Kemp who has had the advantage of over fifty years experience in the Nursery and Orchard, having the systematic training of his father who was an expert nurseryman and orchardist. He has coupled all of the modern methods of the scientific horticulturist with his long experience in the production of

high grade nursery stock till today we are able to give to our customers the results in the form of the finest nursery stock that it is possible to produce. If you want stock that is **TRUE TO NAME** and **PROPERLY GROWN, PACKED, and SHIPPED SO AS TO REACH YOU IN THE FINEST CONDITION, THEN PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH THE BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES.**

OUR SHIPPING SEASON

We pack and ship all through the winter to Southern States. Our regular spring shipping and packing season usually opens here about the 15th of February and continues until May 10th. Our fall shipping season opens about October 15th and continues to Northern points until December 1st.

HOW TO ORDER

Make out your order carefully on the order sheet in this catalog, make your order perfectly plain and indicate distinctly how you want the stock shipped—by freight, express or parcel post and when.

OUR TERMS

Our terms are cash except in large orders when satisfactory reference is given; then one-third the amount of the order must be sent and balance on arrival of trees at depot. On early orders the amount can be sent in and balance a few days before shipment. Prices in this catalog are for the present season, 1927, only.

GRADING

We guarantee every tree to be as represented in grade and quality, and if upon arrival you do not find our trees to be exactly as we say they are, return them to us securely packed and we will refund to you every dollar you have paid us for them. This is as fair as we can offer.

Do not confuse this well graded stock with stock offered to you at a lower price with only height mentioned. Our stock is graded both in height and thickness, the only true way to grade nursery stock.

ORDER EARLY

As our orders are shipped out in the rotation they are received, we advise you placing your order early and specify in your order the date on which you wish it shipped.

DISCOUNTS

On all early orders received before March 15th, we will make a discount of 6 per cent if cash accompanies the order. After this date 3 per cent. We give 4 per cent extra on club orders amounting to \$50.00 or more. On all orders amounting to \$50.00 or more we will prepay the freight to your depot up to a distance of 500 miles from our nursery.

HOW TO REMIT

Remittance should be made either by Post-office money order, registered letter, or by check on your bank.

SMALL ORDERS

Because of the high cost of labor, packing material, implements and land, we cannot accept orders for less than \$2.00.

MISTAKES

We use every precaution that is humanly possible to avoid mistakes and believe that we are as near free from them as any Nurserymen in the United States; but in the event any of our stock should prove untrue to name under which it is labeled or sold, we will replace the original order or refund the amount paid for such stock. Further than this we are not responsible.

INSPECTION

Our nurseries are inspected regularly every year by our State Entomologist and are known to be free from injurious insect pests or diseases of any kind. Certificate of inspection goes with every order when shipped.

RATES

1 to 6 trees at the each rate; 6 to 50 at the ten rate; 50 to 350 at the 100 rate, and 350 to 1,000 and more at the 1,000 rate.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON QUANTITIES OF 2,000 OR MORE.

All boxing, baling and packing free.

RECEIVING STOCK IN COLD WEATHER

In the event that it should turn cold after your stock has been shipped to you and there is a possibility that there is frost in the box in which the stock is shipped, **PUT THE BOX IN A PLACE WHERE THE TEMPERATURE IS ABOVE FREEZING—A CELLAR OR A FROST-PROOF BUILDING AND DO NOT DISTURB FOR 5 TO 7 DAYS AT WHICH TIME STOCK CAN BE REMOVED FROM THE BOX IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD YOU OPEN A BOX WHEN YOU THINK THERE IS FROST IN IT FOR IF THE AIR STRIKES NURSERY STOCK IN FROZEN CONDITION IT WILL KILL IT. BUT IF ALLOWED TO THAW OUT IN BOX THE STOCK WILL NOT BE INJURED.**

Mt. Kisco, N. Y., March 24th, 1925
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.
My dear Mr. Kemp:

I must say the Peach trees which were sent to Delaware to me are the best stock I have seen and better than most stock that cost me twice as much. I shall be pleased to meet you and have you look over my place whenever you come to Delaware.

Cordially yours,
DR. F. A. RUSH.

Hammonton, N. J., March 17th, 1924.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.
Dear Sirs:

Trees arrived in very good condition, they are about the best lot of trees I have ever received. I can give you a good recommendation if any one inquires about stock and condition of trees.

Yours truly,
P. J. FITTING & SON.

Our New Apple MONMOUTH BEAUTY



Blue
Ribbon
Trenton
Interstate
Fair
1925

Blue
Ribbon
Trenton
Interstate
Fair
1926

Our New Apple Monmouth Beauty originated in Monmouth County, N. J., with Charles Applegate, near Freehold, N. J., and today is the World's Finest Midseason Commercial Apple, standing as it does without an equal—a thoroughbred and a prize winner.

It is a great source of satisfaction to us that we can offer to our many thousands of friends and customers throughout the country, this most remarkable seedling sport which we have named the MONMOUTH BEAUTY, in conjunction with the HOPE FARM PEACH. Truly a combination that is a credit to any nursery and one that no one who is a lover of beautiful and good fruit can afford to be without.

We have brought this apple to the attention of the HORTICULTURISTS of practically every state in the East and the United States Horticultural Department at Washington, and they all say with one accord that it is a most remarkable apple with UNUSUAL BEAUTY, and has wonderful possibilities as a highly profitable commercial apple of its season in the future.

We have heard nothing but praise for this wonderful apple ever since it was first brought to the attention of the public during the Trenton Interstate Fair at Trenton, N. J., September 28 to October 3, 1925. WINNING A BLUE RIBBON FOR FIRST PRIZE THERE AND REPEATING AGAIN THIS YEAR, 1926, THE ONLY TIMES IT HAS BEEN ON COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION. We have exhibited it in Atlantic City during the New Jersey State Horticultural meeting in 1925 and 1926, and the apple has been exhibited in Pennsylvania. Every where it has been seen there was nothing but praise for it showing its marked beauty in contrast with any other apples that were on exhibition.

The results of these exhibitions and the wide distribution of our catalogs in which complete description of the apple was given is that we have shipped this wonderful new apple into most every fruit growing section in the United States from the Pacific Coast to New England States. Its commercial value has been realized by the commercial planters throughout, being shown by the large amount of orders received calling for large amounts of the Monmouth Beauty apple trees. This is indeed very gratifying to us and admirably sustains the confidence which we have had in this great apple.

ANOTHER WORD TO YOUR INTEREST. In all probability you will be approached by other nurserymen and read advertisements claiming that they have the Great New Apple we are introducing—The Monmouth Beauty, or our New Peach—but in this we want you to know the truth and brand their statements as false, for we are the only nurserymen in the United States that have these two new fruits for sale, having the sole right to propagate and sell them and we have not released any of this stock to any nurseryman in the United States. So beware of an agent or another nurseryman that approaches you or wishes to sell you stock claiming that it is the Monmouth Beauty Apple or the Hope Farm Peach, or claims that it is the same fruit under another name. **YOU CAN SECURE THE TRUE STOCK OF OUR NEW APPLE AND PEACH FROM NO ONE BUT US.**

We have no doubt that this continued interest will exhaust our supply of trees of this Great Apple before our spring shipping season is over, so we earnestly urge that your orders be placed soon if you do not want to be disappointed.

The following is as complete a description of the New **MONMOUTH BEAUTY** Apple as it is possible for us to give. **READ IT CAREFULLY**, and should there be anything that you wish to ask regarding it, write to us and we will be glad to give what further information we can.

Description

We are about to tell you of a new variety of an apple, and it is only natural that every one should want to know something of the history of this apple, and we are going to tell you of it as near as we possibly can. We feel that we are not going to do the apple justice in all the good things we say about it, but we desire to tell the plain facts about it and let the real fruit growing public pass judgment on this apple in general.

The origin of this apple as near as we can possibly tell is put forth in the following statement from Mr. C. R. Applegate in whose orchard the apple made its first appearance. Mr. Applegate says: "Referring to the history of the new apple that I have discovered in my orchard would say that this tree was set in as a filler in a Duchess of Oldenburg block where a tree had died. After this tree was set it died back and a new shoot appeared from the ground. When I pruned the following year I discovered this shoot and my intention at that time was to bud or graft this shoot over later but forgot all about it. The following spring when I pruned I found that this shoot showed characteristics that I was not familiar with, showing thrift and looking promising otherwise so I decided to let it stand and see what it would amount to. The result was that it has grown to be a fine tree and it has now fruited for several years in succession and I think it is far superior to any other apple of this season that is now in cultivation.

Note: Mr. Applegate is a practical orchardist, cultivating successfully several hundred acres of orchards in Monmouth County, N. J.

Our attention was attracted by this apple in August, 1924, while in Mr. Applegate's pack-

ing house near Freehold, N. J., and we were very favorably impressed with the general appearance of the apple and we asked to see the tree from which the fruit was picked. The following is a description of the tree from our first observation and the many times we have seen it since. The tree has semi-dwarf characteristics such as the Wealthy, only more spreading, producing a very rugged growth, that is, not long but strong in its general make up, wood very hard and tough, the tree growing thin and spreading, giving the fruit the necessary light and air that is so essential to coloring of the fruit early in the season. The tree showed no signs of blight or cankering or any other defects that accompany so many of the good varieties of apples we now have. It makes its growth early in the year and often sets fruit spurs on the new growth to produce fruit the following year. The fruit spurs are evenly distributed from the base of the limbs to the terminal growth similar to the McIntosh Red, thereby distributing the fruit well on the tree so as to produce a good crop and good color on the fruit. The blossoms are hardy and stand the cold snaps well that we sometimes have during the blossoming time in the spring, the blossoms opening about the same time as the Duchess.

The original trees have fruited several years in succession now which makes it an annual bearer and now has an abundance of fruit spurs on it for the coming season. The apple is not a tender apple during the growing season and it not subject to spray burn or scab or other injurious diseases that some of the more tender apples are subject to. The apple colors well early in the season and gets good size early.

thus giving you a long season over which to harvest the apple. The market is demanding a large red apple at this time of the year and this apple is beautifully colored with a bright red running off on the calyx end of the apple to a slight yellow streaked with red giving it a very attractive appearance, one that at once catches the eyes of the public. The apple is round and inclined to be a little flat from the

apple for this season. The flesh of the apple is white and very fine in texture, being tender and just a little acid, just enough to make it a good cooker and to give it a spicy flavor for eating. Here is an apple that is one of the best to eat and at the same time makes the finest sauce and pies. The apples have plenty of juice for a general purpose apple.

The season of this apple is just after the Duchess of Oldenburg or ripening in Monmouth County, N. J., about August 5th to 25th, depending on the season. The apple colors early and hangs well on the tree, giving the grower a long season over which to pick the apple. It will keep in common storage until October, and can be put in cold storage and brought out in prime condition in February.

The apple sizes up well there being no seconds on the tree hardly, most of the apples grading from two and one-half to four inches. We filled a round bushel with 64 of these apples this season with the average run of the tree.

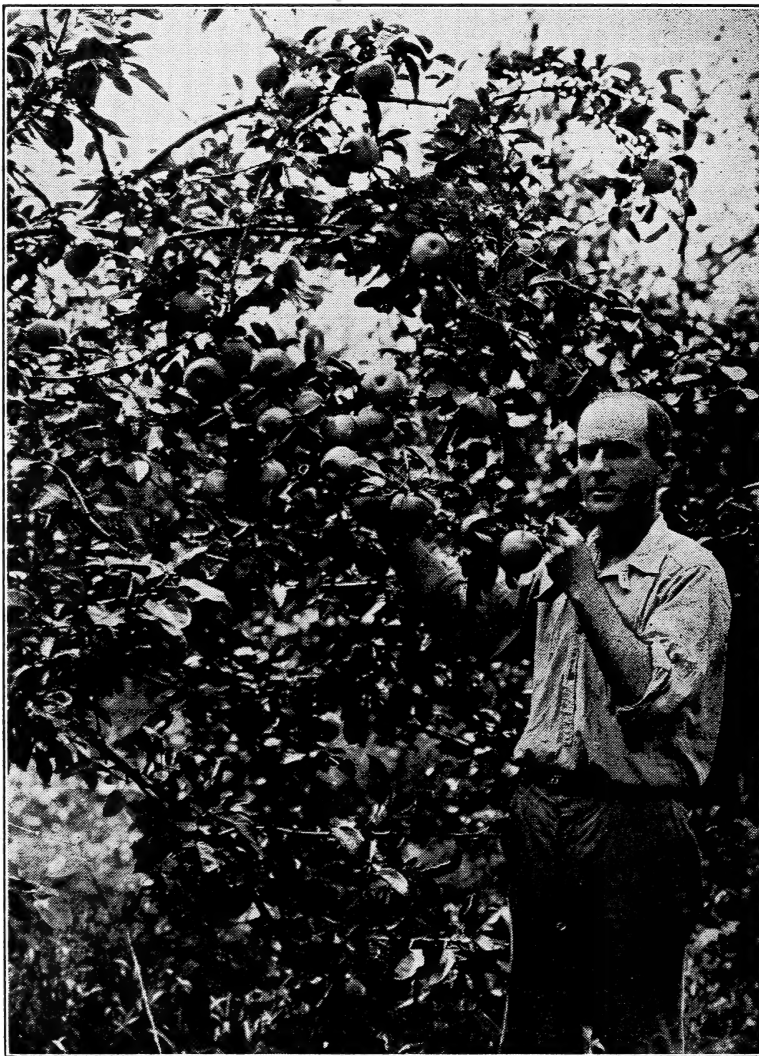
This apple, having its origin in Monmouth County, N. J., and in the field over which our brave soldiers fought the battle of Monmouth in the Revolutionary War, we feel that we could give it no more fitting a name than Monmouth Beauty and have so named it—**Monmouth Beauty.**

This apple made its first appearance before the public at Trenton Interstate Fair, September 28 to October 3, 1925, and was pronounced to be the most beautiful apple on exhibition there during the Fair and has been spoken of with favor by the leading Horticulturists of the East as well as some of the

leading orchardists who have seen it.

These are the plain facts about the apple as near as we can state them and it is our desire to have this apple planted in every section of the country and tried to the limit for we feel that it will prove itself worthy and will soon be one of the most profitable apples of the summer or mid-season varieties.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES.



Photograph of original tree of Monmouth Beauty Apple in the orchard of Charles Applegate, near Freehold, N. J., showing the fine apples on tree with Mr. Applegate holding up a branch heavily loaded with fruit. Note the comparative size of the apples.

stem end to the calyx end, being very similar in shape to the Rome Beauty apple. The calyx end of the apple is medium shallow and clean in appearance. The skin is very tough on the apple, making it a very good apple for shipping and it will not show bruises by turning dark where the injury is received, like so many apples we now have. We consider the quality one of the best combinations possible to get in an

**PRICE OF MONMOUTH BEAUTY
Apple Trees, One Year Old**

	Each	Dozen	100
2 to 3 Feet High	\$.80	\$ 9.00	\$70.00
3 to 4 Feet High .....	.90	10.00	75.00
4 to 5 Feet High	1.00	11.50	90.00



This block of One-Year-Old Apple Trees contains 50,000 trees of the following varieties: Yellow Transparent, Duchess, McIntosh, Stayman's Winesap, Paragon, Rome Beauty, Delicious, Grimes Golden, York Imperial, N. W. Greening, Baldwin, Wealthy, Smokehouse. Photo was taken August 1st, trees then showing a growth of 4 to 5 feet, with two more months to grow. An orchard planted with trees like these will surely increase its owner's bank account.

Newton, N. J., March 24th, 1924.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Gentlemen:

Received trees Saturday. They are in every way satisfactory.

WM. McCALDIN.

Fruitland Farm, St. Remy, N. Y.
March 15th, 1924.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Received the trees some time ago in fine condition and am well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

TRACY M. VAN VLEIT.

A SHIPMENT MADE ON APPROVAL

Freehold, N. J., April 7, 1926.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Gentlemen:

I have received your trees and I am satisfied with the order. The trees had arrived at a reasonable time. I am thanking you for your rapid work in shipping my order as soon as possible.

Yours truly,

MICHAEL BODIUNK.

Hubbard, Ohio, May 21st, 1925.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Gentlemen:

The trees that I got from you last fall are all living. We planted them soon after we received them. I planted trees from five different Nurseries at the same time and your trees stood the winter as well as trees from Geneva, N. Y. Trees from another Nursery died down to near the ground. I pruned your trees at 30 inches from the ground and every one stood the winter. I am pleased with your trees and will order some more later on.

Yours respectfully,

HERBERT ROWLAND,
R. F. D. 2, Hubbard, Ohio.

BETTER THAN HE EXPECTED

Belmont, N. C., March 23rd, 1926.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Gentlemen:

The nursery stock came yesterday and notwithstanding the delay in transit it was in fine condition. It was all that I could have expected and more. The peach trees were much better than I ordered.

Yours sincerely,

J. K. HALL.

THE NEW HOPE FARM PEACH

We do indeed feel honored for having the privilege to offer to our thousands of friends throughout the country a products of Hope Farm, and that Mr. Collingwood, President and Editor of the Rural New Yorker should place the confidence he has in us in giving us the sole right of propagation and dissemination of this product of HOPE FARM. For we feel that most of the farming districts in the East are acquainted with the Rural New Yorker as a farm paper and know that it is a staunch friend of all of its subscribers, always standing ready to protect their interest as far as it is possible for them to do so, believing in and practicing a principle of truthfulness and square dealing to all.

Hope Farm is located in Bergen County, N. J., and is owned by Mr. Collingwood. It is here that Mr. Collingwood puts into practice many of the new ideas of modern agriculture, draws his conclusions and passes them to his friends, his subscribers. This farm is the source of the HOPE FARM notes that every reader of the Rural New Yorker paper has enjoyed for so many years and still read with eagerness. It was here Mr. Collingwood found the Peach seedling growing that is now destined to be known the country over as the HOPE FARM PEACH.

After watching this seedling grow into fruiting age, and noting its hardiness, its resistiveness to the more common diseases known of in peach culture, and the fine quality of the fruit which it bore, he was awakened to the real possibilities of being able to give something to the world in the way of a new fruit as a lasting remembrance of HOPE FARM. With this in mind he watched the tree carefully throughout the year to the ripening of the splendid fruit, for a few years. He then faced the problem of finding a responsible nurseryman whom he could consult regarding it and placing the peach before the public entirely on its merits.

Mr. Collingwood first called our attention to the Peach in October, 1923. The following year at Mr. Collingwood's request and desiring to see the original tree in fruiting, we went to Hope Farm while the tree yet had its fruit on it. To say the least, we were highly impressed with the Peach in every way. During the season of 1925 the Peach repeated, only being better than the previous year and it was then that Mr. Collingwood's hopes were fulfilled regarding the peach and placed it with us for propagation and dissemination.

We asked that Mr. Collingwood knowing the tree and the fruit as he did, write the full description of the peach. The following is an exact copy of description of the peach which Mr. Collingwood gave us, and is as we have said it would be: conservative, stating only the true facts about the Peach.

While writing the Hope Farm Notes recently, Mr. Collingwood referred to the HOPE FARM PEACH, stating that it would NOT be brought to the attention of the people "WITH A BLARE OF TRUMPETS" and unreasonable claims for the peach, but rather stating conservatively the true facts and merits of the peach, desiring more to have it planted and thoroughly tested in every section of the country and in this way prove its worthiness. With this in mind, Mr. Collingwood gave us the following description of the peach in October, 1925.

THE RURAL NEW YORKER

A Business Farmer's Paper

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to state that I have given The Bountiful Ridge Nursery, at Princess Anne, Md., exclusive right to propagate and sell the Hope Farm Peach. This peach was produced on my own farm, and I consider it my property as much as any other farm product. The right to propagate and sell the trees of this variety is hereby given to the said Bountiful Ridge

Nursery, exclusively, and no other nursery has permission or moral right to sell this variety without permission from the said Bountiful Ridge Nursery.

I hope that other nurserymen will respect the moral and legal rights covered in this case.

Yours very truly,

H. W. COLLINGWOOD.

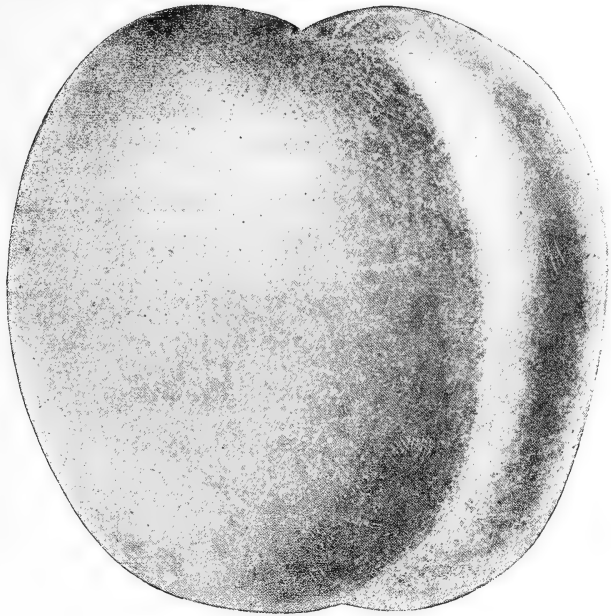
DESCRIPTION

This peach originated as a chance seedling at Hope Farm, in Bergen County, New Jersey. It has long been our ambition at Hope Farm to give the world some new fruit, good enough to be worthy of carrying the name, and give comfort and pleasure to the world long after we have passed out of it. At the same time we have recognized the fact that there are already too many fruit varieties in cultivation, and that only the very best or those which possess superior qualities should ever be added to the list. We should not think of presenting this new candidate for favor unless we felt absolutely sure it has superior merit.

Six years ago (1919) when cleaning up the barnyard in the Fall, we found a small peach tree growing, as it seemed, out of a loose stone foundation of a small building. Apparently some one had carelessly thrown the pit away. It had sprouted and established itself by the side of this building. By the merest accident it was not destroyed. It grew in the most undesirable place that could well be selected for a peach tree.

The situation is cold and sunless, being densely shaded by thick and tall shrubbery. The soil is hard and unpromising, but the little tree grew abundantly under these hard conditions. The next year after discovery the tree showed a remarkable vigor with strong, heavy foliage and quick growth. This great vigor of growth is one of the strong characteristics of the tree. In the nursery row it appears to outstrip other varieties easily. The parent tree stands in a place where cultivation is impossible, yet it has developed into large size. At three years it bore a few peaches, enough to show the character of the fruit, and it has produced large crops since then.

A fair sample of the peach is shown in the illustration though the average will run larger than is here shown. In any remarks or pictures of this peach we desire to be fully con-



The Hope Farm Peach

servative and not make any statement or appearance which is in any way exaggerated. In color Hope Farm is a light yellow with a dark red cheek. The flesh is white with a yellow tinge. It is a clean, freestone with a flavor which we consider superior to Belle of Georgia. It is one of the best shipping peaches being firm and solid. We have mailed specimens for long distances and given it a fair trial. It has always stood the journey perfectly. Its season of ripening is a week to ten days later than Elberta, so that with its fine quality and attractive appearance, it will fill a distinct place in the peach season. In any section where the tree will thrive Hope Farm may be recommended for its great vigor and hardiness, its high quality and beauty, and its late season of ripening. It will prove, as I firmly believe, the most popular late peach of its color and class and it can be confidently recommended to all those who are interested in new varieties, or in profitable peach culture.

H. W. COLLINGWOOD.

FOREWORD

During the fall of 1926 we have received orders for this wonderful peach from practically every part of the United States and now have orders on file for quantities of them to be shipped this spring, from the commercial planters to the man who only wished a high quality peach for home use and something to remember Hope Farm by.

We have received letters of praise for the wonderful tree and the hardiness which it exemplifies. We have received letters of appreciation from faithful readers of the Rural New Yorker saying that they were glad that they had enjoyed life long enough to see a product of Hope Farm—a product that promises to exemplify the faithfulness of Mr. Collingwood, editor of the Rural New Yorker and to show that Hope Farm is keeping pace, and can be looked upon with pride, always using as its motto the inspiring word—PROGRESS.

We are sure there are thousands, even those that only have a small garden, who wish to see and plant and harvest this wonderful peach, that have not sent in their order for them and we earnestly urge you that do not want to be disappointed to make up your order at once and send it in so the trees will be reserved for you, for we are sure our supply of them will be sold before our spring shipping season is near done.

REMEMBER—WE ARE THE ONLY NURSERY FROM WHICH YOU CAN SECURE THIS WONDERFUL PEACH, SO DO NOT DELAY ORDERING YOUR SUPPLY OF TREES.

PRICES		Each	6 to 11	11 to 50	50 to 100
4 to 6 feet high, a picture of thrift		\$1.00	80c each	70c each	60c each
3 to 4 feet high, medium size .....		.95	75c each	65c each	55c each



A view of one of our blocks of One-Year Peach Trees with which we fill our Customers' orders. Picture taken August 1st. Note height of trees on this date. To plant trees like these means a successful orchard for you.

Arbormead Farm, Hatboro, Pa.

Mr. Geo. W. Kemp, April 2nd, 1925.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,

My dear Sir:

In reply to yours of the 31st inst., I am glad to report that the big crate of trees that left Princess Anne on the 22nd arrived promptly and safely in Hatboro station on the 27th. Our agent called me on the phone immediately and notified us they landed.

Well, we brought them home (4 miles west of town) and unpacked them and heeled them in as soon as practicable. I wish to assure you that they are entirely satisfactory, they were found perfectly fresh, moist and in the pink of condition, but I do not know how in the world you ever managed to put so many in that crib, large as it was, your packers show some skill.

In 25 years experience I have handled and planted hundreds of trees ordered from New York State to Nebraska, and from Tennessee to Illinois, yet I can truthfully say that I never saw any finer trees than yours come into the State of Pennsylvania. They couldn't be better in any way. The Peach trees prove their

fruitfulness by their bursting blossoms. I want to thank you heartily for all and particularly for your trouble in procuring Whitethorn Crataegus Alba Pleno, that you promised to send me by mail, at your request I am sending you my bill for freight on the trees which as you see is \$1.50.

With best wishes for health and success,
I remain,
Sincerely,
CHARLES S. MANN.

Nazareth, Pa., April 8th, 1924.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

My trees arrived today in fine condition, and I am truly more than pleased with them. What trees we want hereafter you will get my order for them. We received four trees from another Nursery. Their trees were not as nice as yours and they cost me \$9.50, but that will be the last. I thank God that I got hold of the Rural New Yorker, for it will save us dollars hereafter. Thanking you for your kindness and the lovely trees, I remain,

Yours truly,
MRS. WILLIAM H. BENDER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

Apple Trees

It is an established fact that of all fruits the apple is the most important. It has been rightly called the "King of Fruits." Unlike other fruits its period of ripening extends nearly throughout the year, and by judicious selection of varieties, an almost constant succession may be obtained. It is not a luxury, but a staple article of food, and the demand for good apples is increasing faster than the supply. Experienced and successful farmers and orchardists agree that there is more money in growing apples than in any other fruit, and that the orchard is the farm's greatest asset. If there is any kind of trees that we specialize in growing, it is the apple. We have discarded all varieties not profitable to the planter, and recommend the following varieties, giving a brief description of each.

GENERAL PRICES APPLE TREES

ONE YEAR OLD, all varieties except Cortland and Monmouth Beauty, price rate as follows: 1 to 6 trees at the each rate, 6 to 50 trees at the 10 rate, 50 to 350 trees at the 100 rate and 350 to 1,000 and more at the 1,000 rate. Cortland 10c extra per tree.

	Each	10	100	1000
Largest Size, 1 Yr. 4-5 ft. high, extra fine	45c	3.50	25.00	200.00
Medium Size, 1 Yr. 3-4 ft. high	40c	3.25	20.00	180.00
Smaller Size, 1 Yr. 2-3 ft. high	35c	\$3.00	\$15.00	\$140.00
Parcel Post size 2-3 ft.—40c each postpaid		Parcel Post size 3-4 ft.—50c each postpaid		

TWO YEAR OLD APPLE TREES, all varieties except Monmouth Beauty and Cortland figure price rate as above. Cortland 10c extra per tree.

	Each	10	100	1000
Smaller Size 3 1-2 to 4 ft., 7 to 9-16 in. caliber	40c	\$3.25	\$25.00	\$220.00
Medium Size 4-5 ft., 9 to 11-16 in.	50c	3.75	30.00	250.00
Largest Size 5-6 ft., 11-16 in.—Our best	55c	4.75	35.00	300.00

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST—(Yellow Harvest) Medium to large; pale yellow; beautiful; fine flavor. Tree moderate, erect grower, good bearer; excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Ripens in July.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale yellow; sweet tender and juicy. Tree a compact grower and abundant bearer. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree upright, and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest. Ripens in July.

CRIMSON BEAUTY—Originated in Maine. Very hardy, strong grower and very productive; extremely early bearer, earliest ripening apple known. A handsome red apple. Two year trees in the nursery rows frequently produce fine fruit. Flesh, sub-acid, pleasant to eat out-of-hand. Unexcelled for pies and sauce.

WILLIAMS' EARLY RED—Among the earliest to ripen and the largest of all early apples, a better name for it is "Big Red Apple." Flesh is white, juicy and slightly tart, tender and crisp. A very good one, like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.

STARR—One of the finest early apples grown in New Jersey. Can be picked over a long period of time; large and of a fine yellowish color; a great bearer and valuable market variety; comes into fruiting very young.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Vigorous growth; Russian; large; striped; tender, juicy, sub-acid; good; regular and abundant bearer. One of the hardiest kinds known. Ripens in August.

TWENTY OUNCE—Fruit exceptionally large, yellow and red. Juicy and crisp, sub-acid. Tree is vigorous and productive. September to October.

ENGLISH CODLING—This apple ranks among the most profitable apples for New Jersey. A good bearer, color green, large in size, a splendid baking apple and sought after very much by city buyers.

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich. A general favorite as a fall cooking apple. Pleasant, aromatic flavor when eaten. Tree is vigorous, hardy and productive, but fruit is quite subject to moss spots. Season, October to December. American origin (probably seedling).

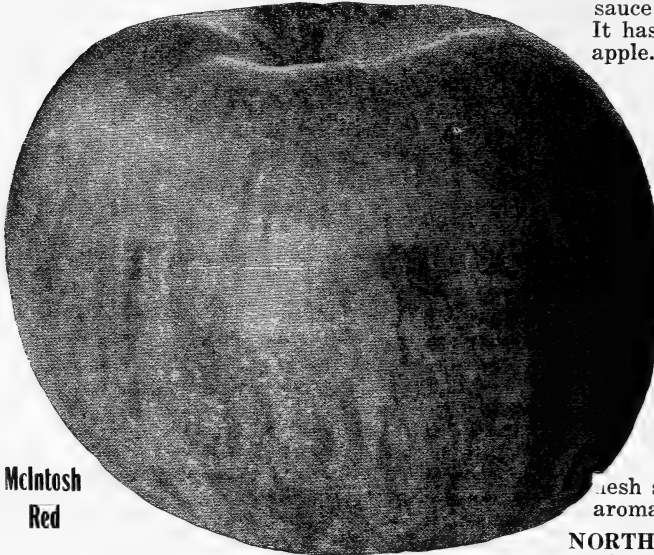
GRAVENSTEIN—Ripens continuously during a period of several weeks and should have two or three pickings, beginning in the latter half of August. It continues in season till early October.

WEALTHY—This beautiful, moderate sized brilliant red apple is of fine quality, one of the best of its season; it is a relatively good keeper, and owing to the hardiness of the tree, its adaptability to cold climates, and early bearing habits, it can be profitably planted as a filler. Season, September to November.

SMOKE HOUSE—Comes into bearing moderately young. It has a thin skin of yellow striped with rather a dull red, and is very attractive. October to February or March.

SUMMER RAMBO—Large, flat, streaked red and yellow; very tender, juicy and fine flavored. Tree an upright grower, hardy and productive. September to October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Of uniformly large size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. Ripens in September.



McIntosh
Red

WINTER VARIETIES OF APPLES

BALDWIN—What the Bartlett pear is to pears the Baldwin is to apples for the Eastern and Middle States. No variety yields larger crops or bears shipment better, or is more attractive in color, size and shape than the Baldwin. It is esteemed as an eating apple, and for cooking. For a commercial orchard it can be relied upon. Large, bright red, crisp, juicy and rich; tree vigorous, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan, this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for table or market. Keeps until April.

BEN DAVIS—Fruit is medium to large, of a bright, deep red color, or red striped over clear yellow. Has a thin, tough skin. The flesh is whitish, firm, juicy and sub-acid.

CORTLAND—(New variety developed by New York State Experimental Station). A fine apple resulting from the cross pollinization of McIntosh and Ben Davis. Inheriting only the good qualities of each, the new apple has found additional good qualities of its own which are rapidly making a strong competitor of the Baldwin in popularity. The Cortland is a beautiful red apple, larger than the McIntosh, and matures a month later. Keeps late in Winter and can be handled and shipped like the hardiest of other market varieties.

GANO—This variety is supposed to be a cross between Ben Davis and Jonathan. It resembles Ben Davis very closely both in tree and fruit except the color in which the red is evenly overspread and shows no inclination to be striped.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—An apple of the highest quality. It is one of the fancy dessert apples and ranks with Delicious and Jonathan on the markets. Medium to large; bright yellow with pink cheek; flesh fine grained, juicy, with a very pleasing spicy flavor. Like Jonathan it is equally adapted to almost all culinary uses as well as for eating out of the hand. For pies, marmalade, sauce and dumplings, it is one of the best. It has hardly enough acid for the best jelly apple. The tree is hardy, grows upright and is quite disease and insect resistant. Season of fruit November to January.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, hardier and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper.

McINTOSH RED—Season, October and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; almost covered with brilliant crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow white, crisp, very tender, slightly aromatic, sub-acid, very good quality.

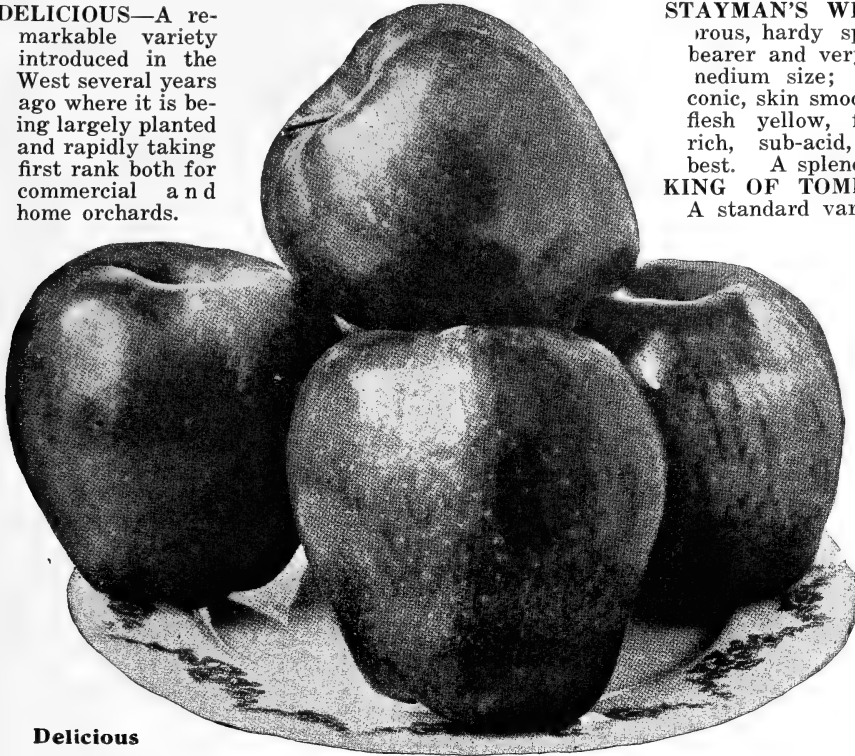
NORTHERN SPY—Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring. To afford fine fruit, tree must receive good cultivation and attention. A market fruit of highest quality.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Season, December to March. Tree a splendid vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish-green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive; should be given plenty of room in the orchard to secure large, even fruit.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Season, December to March. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern states as a dessert apple and also for cooking; tree vigorous, spreading; a heavy and constant bearer after reaching maturity.

WINESAP—Medium size, dark red, juicy, mild. A favorite late winter apple and a leading commercial variety on all markets, as well as a very popular home apple in the West. Is a high class dessert apple; also very good for sauce, pies, jelly and marmalade. December to April.

DELICIOUS—A remarkable variety introduced in the West several years ago where it is being largely planted and rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards.



Delicious

No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest, a vigorous grower,

WINTER BANANA—Fine, vigorous grower, large healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden-yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples. A valuable market variety, but bruises easily and is not adapted to long distance shipping.

ROME BEAUTY—Keeps in good condition till May and June. Large, round, mottled, and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality away above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices. With an established reputation due to real merit, Rome Beauty is a variety Eastern orchardists should plant largely. Good grower, blooms late, bears heavily every year. Is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia will make more money than some of the sorts which are now a large part of the total number of trees in commercial orchards. Reliability, due to being frost-proof, strong-growing, and sure bearing make it a favorite with the grower. Fine quality for use and for handling makes it popular with consumers and dealers.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP—Tree vigorous, hardy spreading. An early bearer and very productive. Fruit medium size; round, approaching conic, skin smooth, greenish purple; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, rich, sub-acid, aromatic, quality best. A splendid late keeper.

KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY—

A standard variety. Hard to beat for either table use or cooking. Looks well for market and is just as good as it looks. Fruit is bright red, large and uniform, and brings a fancy price over other varieties. Keeps well in cold storage. Flesh yellow crisp and juicy; vigorous and a good cropper.

Season October to February. Origin, New Jersey.

YORK IMPERIAL—This is a

fine, hardy, large red, winter apple. It succeeds over a

wide range of country. Comes into bearing at four years from planting, bears regularly and heavily. The foliage and fruit are remarkably free from scab. The fruit is of medium size, skin yellow and almost wholly covered with two shades of red.

TOLMAN SWEET—Medium, pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich and very sweet; the most valuable baking apple, vigorous, hardy and productive. Keeps until April.

JONATHAN—Very red apple, smooth, of good size, and fine quality. Ripens in September; can be kept in common storage late in winter.

PARAGON—One of the best of the long keeping winter varieties. Does well on almost any soil; is a very thrifty grower and fruits young; bears regular. Is of the Winesap type, being very good quality; coloring a deep dull red almost all over; flesh slightly yellow; should be in every list as it is one of the most profitable commercial apples of the winter varieties.

Crab Apples

Prices Same as All Standard Apple Trees

HYSLOP—Season, September to October; Tree vigorous where hardy; blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow ground with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom. flesh, fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always commands a fancy market price for it.



A truck load of 7,000 trees ready to go to New Jersey customers. These trees will be delivered in perfect condition. No exposure either to root or top.

One of the most desirable sorts for culinary purposes.

TRANSCENDENT—Season, September; Fruit medium to large; color brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine-grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

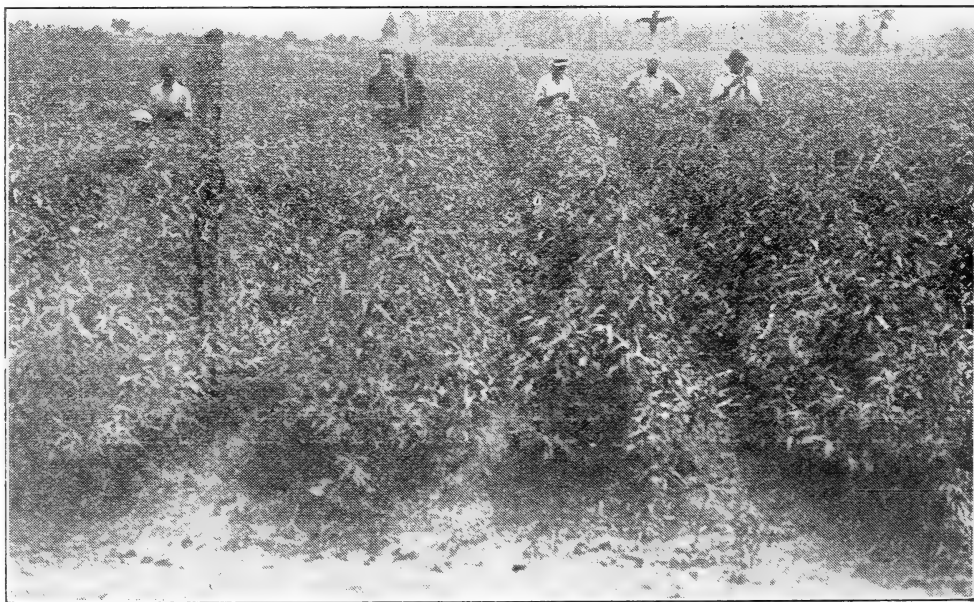
WHITNEY—Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet.

SPECIAL

Bearing Age Apple Trees

We have quite a nice selection of Bearing Age Apple Trees which bore fruit this past season. Varieties run in Grimes Golden, Winesap, Winter Banana, Missouri Pippin, Wolf River, Tolman's Sweet, Black Ben Davis, Spring Dale, Baldwin, Chango Strawberry, Liveland Raspberry, Ben Davis, N. W. Greening. These trees are fine and just the trees for those who do not want to wait long for fruit, very suitable for planting on town or suburban homes, where fruit is desired quickly.

Price of these trees \$1.50 each or \$12.



Budding Crew in a block of our peach seedlings, budding 200,000 seedlings in this block. Note how thrifty they are. The cross mark on the photo is to identify George W. Kemp, General Field Manager, keeping a close watch on the budders to see that the work is done properly and to keep the varieties pure and true to name.

Peach Trees

For many years it was the popular opinion that peaches would thrive in only certain sections of the country. We know better now. With one or two exceptions it has been shown that this fruit can be grown at a good profit in every state in the Union. Peaches can be grown on any soil that will produce the average yield of farm crops and are especially adapted to the lighter soils. Careful cultivation and intelligent pruning will work wonders in the production of peaches. If properly cared for, the trees are sure to bring in a handsome return on your investment. As in other fruits it is imperative, however, that your trees are of the best stock. It is very important that the wood growth on peach trees is well ripened and that they have a good and sufficient quantity of fibrous roots, so they will withstand the hot sun and drought that may occur after planting. We have a very good stock of hardy trees, with well ripened wood and an excellent root system, and we make the lowest possible price consistent with the quality of the stock.

PRICES—All varieties except HOPE FARM

PEACH TREES—All varieties—1 to 6 trees at the each rate; 6 to 50 at the ten rate; 50 to 350 at the 100 rate, and 350 to 1000 at the 1000 rate.

Our Peach run heavily in caliber to height and are fine.—Try them.

	Each	10	100	1000
2-3 feet high, mostly branched	30c	\$ 2.50	\$ 12.00	\$100.00
3-4 feet high, 7 to 9-16 in.	35c	3.00	17.00	150.00
4-5 feet high, 9 to 11-16 in.	40c	3.50	18.00	170.00
5-6 feet high, 11-16 in. up	50c	4.00	20.00	180.00

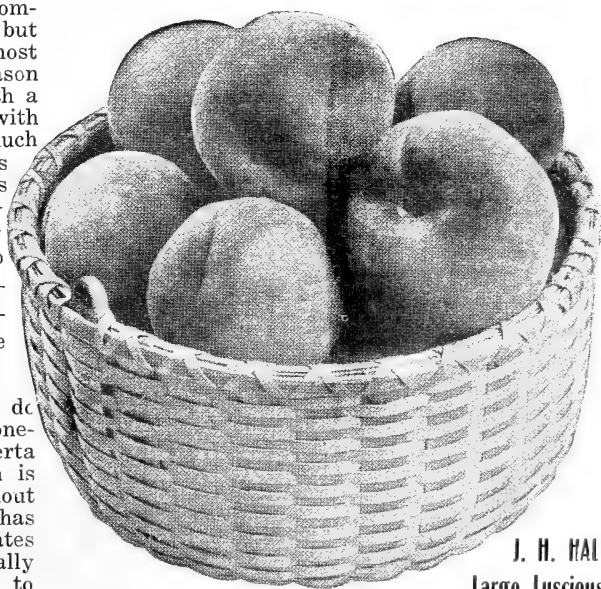
WRITE FOR PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES

THE BRACKETT PEACH—This is a comparatively new variety in some sections but has been tried and proven one of the most profitable peaches in the south. Its season is about five days after the Elberta, with a beautiful orange-yellow skin tinged with carmine. Flesh is a deep yellow and much higher flavored than the Elberta. This Peach sizes up well under heavy crops and is equal to the Elberta as a shipper. A perfect freestone. These qualities combined are fast bringing it to the front as one of our best commercial peaches, and can be considered a three-point winner, in color, in size and in quality.

J. H. HALE—A description will hardly do justice to this fine variety. In size it is one-third to one-half larger than the Elberta and is more highly colored. The skin is deep crimson, smooth, tight, and without fuzz. Flesh is golden yellow, firm, and has a most delicious flavor. The pit separates easily from the flesh. It is exceptionally valuable as a commercial peach owing to its unusual keeping qualities. Will ship nearly as well as an apple. Fruit ripens about five days before the Elberta, but it will hang on the tree longer. Your collection is incomplete without this variety.

NOTE—The J. H. Hale does not have an entirely perfect bloom and to get best results it should be planted with some other variety. The Hiley being recommended by some state departments, while it is known Elberta will do when planted every fourth row.

ELBERTA—The leader of all peaches and the greatest commercial variety on the market; 50 per cent of the peaches planted are El-



J. H. HALL
Large, Luscious

bertas. In all probability no peach will succeed over so wide a range of territory as this kind. It will thrive where any peach can be grown. A beautiful peach of good quality, not only the best orchard variety but also valuable for planting in the garden. Elberta is hardier in bud than many varieties, therefore a more uniform cropper. It is large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow, freestone. Season medium early, following quick upon Early Crawford, August.

ARP BEAUTY—Yellow, blushed and mottled bright crimson, very attractive, firm, juicy,

excellent flavor—and extra good shipper. Tree a strong grower, prolific and hardy, reaching its perfection in Washington, Oregon and the South, especially in Georgia and Alabama. Origin, Texas. Ripens in Georgia about three weeks ahead of Elberta.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Fruit matures in late mid-season. Color, pale green dotted with reddish-green, is very attractive and is considered a select fruit and quite large. October. Freestone.

EARLY ELBERTA—This is one of the finest of all the Elberta family, being larger than Elberta, finer flavored, as handsome in color, perfect freestones. Whoever plants this variety will be more than satisfied as it is a money maker and a great peach for all purposes. Ripens from one week to ten days earlier than the regular Elberta.

HILEY—Freestone, white. A large white peach with a beautiful red cheek; the flesh is juicy, tender and white.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Fruit large size; color red and white; flesh white, firm and highly flavored. This variety has become one of the standard varieties in the big commercial orchards, both North and South. Stands shipping well and brings top prices. In many respects it is equal to the Elberta. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. Perfect freestone.

CARMEN—Large; resembles Elberta in shape; creamy-white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor; a prolific and regular bearer.

CHAMPION (Free)—Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality and a general favorite of great hardiness.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY (Free)—Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE (Free)—Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting vinous and very good. Late September.

HEATH CLING (Cling)—Very large, creamy-white with delicate red blush; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; tender, juicy and sweet; a valuable sort for canning and one that commands fancy prices in all markets. Early September.

FITZGERALD (Free)—An improved early Crawford fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree makes a thrifty growth, bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; early September.

ROCHESTER (Free)—Large yellow and red Peach. Flesh yellow, of fine quality and exquisite flavor. Stone very small and will ship as well as Elberta. The tree comes into bearing when very young, is a strong, upright grower and is hardy as an oak. Has produced a full crop after undergoing a temperature of 16 degrees below zero, which killed all the buds on Elberta and Crawford in the same orchard. Early.



Photo showing the size of our first class Peach Trees, and the splendid bodies and root system they have.

SALWAY (Free)—Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheeks; flesh yellow, firm and juicy and sugary; trees are strong growers and bear plentiful crops. A late market sort.

MAYFLOWER—Earliest peach known. Ripens one week before Sneed; dark red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender like Sneed. Blooms very late, crop never entirely cut off by late frosts. Size medium, quality good. Tree an upright, good grower, a very prolific bearer.

RED BIRD (Early Wheeler)—Cling, Earliness, High color, and good quality make it very valuable. Very large for an early peach, averaging almost as large as Mamie Ross and Carmen. Creamy white overspread with a bright, glowing red; the first extra early good shipping peach on the list. Should be planted largely.

ROBERTA—A new variety that is becoming



A close-up of our One-Year-Old Peach Trees. Note the fine, healthy condition of the trees. They are sure to give you the desired results. Photo taken Aug. 1.

The following varieties have been developed in connection with systematic breeding work by the NEW JERSEY EXPERIMENT STATION and we can especially recommend the Cumberland, Radiance, and Eclipse for orchard plantings, in a commercial way the Pioneer not being so suitable for commercial use. We are keeping well in touch with this work and expect to have the different varieties as soon as they are released by the N. J. Department, and they promise to have some great improvements over some of our present varieties.

PRICES

	Each	100
3-4 feet	40c	20.00
4-5 feet	50c	25.00

CUMBERLAND (25 BG)—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. Large, Oval, white-fleshed, usually free. Ripens a few days before Carmen. Recommended as a variety to precede the Carmen season.

PIONEER (22 BG)—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. Large, oval, white fleshed, almost free. Ripens with Cumberland or several days before Carmen. Recommended for trial in comparison with Cumberland.

FOR DELIVERY FALL OF 1927

ECLIPSE (1 B)—A self-pollinated seedling of Belle. A dark red, yellow fleshed freestone peach of firm texture and good flavor, ripening with Hiley. Size equal to Hiley, tree

justly popular. It is very similar to the Elberta in all respects except its season, which is a week to ten days later. The Roberta is an excellent variety to plant to lengthen the Elberta season.

SLAPPEY—A comparatively new yellow freestone, which ripens at about the same time as the Rochester and the Early Crawford, both of which it excels in every way. It bears early and heavily.

GREENSBORO (Semi-Cling) — Large, rather roundish; yellow with splashes of bright red; highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and a good quality; ripens with Alexander. Fruit is not as apt to rot as many other early sorts. Hard, early.

IRON MOUNTAIN—Free, white. Size enormous, egg-shaped; color, pure white, with slight blush; good quality; good keeper; very regular bearer. October.

KRUMMEL'S OCTOBER—A magnificent peach—the most prolific and best late Yellow Freestone, which ripens about two weeks after Salway, or four weeks after Elberta. Large, almost round, deep yellow with a dark carmine blush; very firm, fine texture. Tree a very strong grower, vigorous and healthy. Fruit hangs very late—for weeks—without decaying.

LEVY'S LATE—A large yellow peach, good for either market purposes or home use. One of the best real late yellow freestone peaches. Ripens late in October.

more vigorous. Fruit oval, flesh fine grained, excellent shipper, hangs to tree well. Recommended as a variety to replace Hiley.

RADIANCE (47 BG)—A seedling of Belle crossed with Greensboro. A large, oval, white-fleshed freestone similar in form to Belle, good color and quality. Ripens with Carmen. Adapted both to the home and to the commercial orchard.

PRIMROSE (28 BE)—A seedling of Belle crossed with Elberta. A large, yellow-fleshed freestone of good quality, ripening with the Belle of Georgia. Recommended as a yellow-fleshed variety to replace Belle and to precede Elberta in home orchards.

Pears

The Pear very justly ranks as one of the most delicious fruits, by reason of its fine, juicy texture and exquisite flavor and aroma. Of late years much attention has been given to its culture, and those who have intelligently cultivated it for market have found it to be a profitable occupation.

The soil most congenial to this fruit is a strong clay loam, but it will succeed in any good soil, provided it is moderately rich and dry. A soil saturated with stagnant moisture for a large portion of the year is totally unfit for this purpose. The usual distance for planting is about twenty-five feet each way, but if the soil is very strong, twenty feet is sufficient.

Early and Autumn Pears should be picked ten days before fully ripe and allowed to ripen in the house. This greatly improves the flavor of all kinds, while some varieties are nearly worthless if allowed to ripen on the tree.

Prices of All Varieties of Pear Trees, Standard and Dwarf, except Keiffer, Which Are 10c Less Per Tree.

	Each	10	100
Largest Size, 2 Year, 5 to 7 Feet, 3-4 inch and up	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
Medium Size, 2 Year, 4 to 6 Feet, 5-8 to 3-4 inch	1.00	9.50	70.00
Smaller Size, 2 Year, 3 1-2 to 5 Feet, 1-2 to 5-8 inch .....	.95	9.00	65.00
Largest Size, 1 Year, 4 to 5 Feet, Sturdy Buds	1.00	9.50	70.00

AUTUMN PEARS

ANJOU (Buerre d'Anjou)—A large fine pear buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME — Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer, buttery, melting and sweet. A dependable cropper and good market sort. October and November.

SHELDON—A large, round, russet and red pear of very rich fine quality, melting and delicious. Tree vigorous, bears well. October.

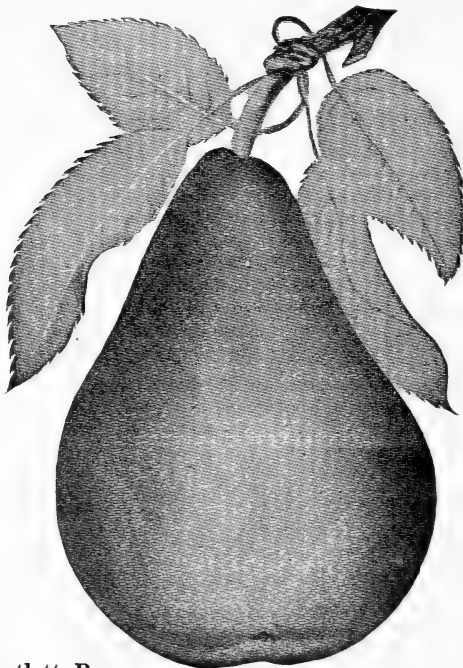
VERMONT BEAUTY—Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong healthy growth and bears good crops. October.

WORDEN-SECKEL—This beautiful and delicious pear attracted wide attention when introduced recently. In quality it is rated very high. In size it is much larger than Seckel. It is shaped like Bartlett but is not as large. A tree of this beautiful pear is an object of beauty on the home ground when laden with beautiful specimens. October.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—Large, juicy, melting and rich; strong grower and good bearer; very hardy but prefers sunny situation. September and October.

SECKEL—Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

KIEFFER—Large; golden yellow, often blushed in the sun; juicy and melting. One of the best for canning and preserving. The most profitable to grow. Tree healthy, hardy and vigorous. Does not succeed on quince, therefore no dwarfs should be planted. Kieffer receives more praise and condemnation than any other. It is liable to overbear, therefore special pains should be taken to thin the fruit.



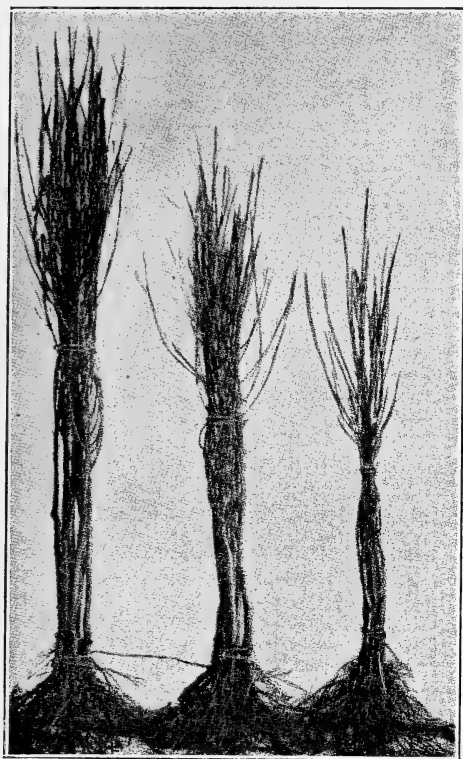
Bartlett Pear

SUMMER PEARS

BARTLETT—Large Size. Golden yellow when ripe, with a beautiful blush next the sun. Buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August, Sept

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A large fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots, and a fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy with a delicate flavor; tree hardy and productive. August and September.

WILDER—Medium to small, greenish-yellow with a brownish-red cheek; melting, sweet and very pleasant; tree vigorous and starts to bear quite young.



5 to 6 Feet 4 to 5 Feet 3 to 4 Feet
Showing Size of Trees

WINTER PEARS

DROUARD—Large, melting, juicy, delicate perfume. Tree hardy and vigorous. February to March.

LAWRENCE—Medium, yellow with brown dots, melting, pleasant, aromatic. November and December.

BEURRE BOSC—Greatly esteemed. A large, yellow pear; flesh white, rich and delicious; has long stem which allows it to sway in heavy winds without dropping. The tree is a slow grower, but most productive, keeps until Christmas.

DWARF PEAR TREES

The pear is one fruit that can be grown profitably as a dwarf tree. It differs from a standard tree in that it is grafted on a quince root. This retards its growth and makes a dwarf tree. This slower growth makes it more resistant to blight and other pear tree troubles than the standards, which grow more rapidly. It also causes the tree to bear earlier; sometimes producing fruit the second year, and often quite heavily the third and fourth years after planting. They may be planted much closer (10 to 12 feet apart) than the standards which makes them very desirable for city planting and for a limited space on home grounds. The Duchess, Anjou, Bartlett, and Seckel, are the best suited varieties for dwarfing. A few dwarf pear trees should be in every home orchard or garden in the Middle West.

Plums

The plum, like the pear, and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand for plums has increased very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and resist the most severe weather.

Plums should be planted eighteen feet apart in rich soil, which should be kept well cultivated.

Large size, 2 year, 5-6 ft., 3-4 in.	\$1.00	\$9.50	\$75.00
Medium Size, 2 year, 4-5 feet, .....	.95	9.00	70.00
Very Fine One Year Buds, 4-6 feet .....	.90	8.50	60.00

EUROPEAN PLUMS

GERMAN PRUNE—A valuable Plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple, with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate to vigorous in growth. September.

LOMBARD—Medium, roundish-oval, violet-red juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone, valuable market sort, hardy and adapted to light soils; a reasonably sure cropper.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Large, oval, yellowish-green with marbled green stripes, heavy white bloom, flesh greenish, juicy, melting, rich and best quality; tree upright and vigorous. September.

BRADSHAW—Very large, dark violet-red, flesh yellowish green; juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—One of the best for preserving, flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

JAPAN PLUMS

ABUNDANCE—One of the best Japan Plums. Tree is very rapid grower, healthy and comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and tender, and excellent quality. Tree vigorous and hardy.

BURBANK—Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and a good market plum. Mid-June. Hardy and most prolific of the Japan varieties.

RED JUNE—A very handsome plum, about a week earlier than Abundance. By all odds the best Japanese plum ripening before Abundance. Medium to nearly large size, deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom and very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, very slightly sub-acid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality; pit small; tree upright, spreading, vigorous and succeeds in all sections of the country.

WICKSON—Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum; tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer.

Hansen Hybrid

New Plums introduced by Professor Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station at Brookings, who has originated many new fruits which are of great value and importance to all sections of the country. One important feature of these Hybrid Plums is their good quality, extreme hardiness, prolificness and early bearing.

	Each	10	100
2 Year, 5-6 Feet, 11-16 in. up	\$1.25	\$12.00	\$100.00
2 Year, 4-5 Feet, 9 to 11-16 in.	1.10	10.00	95.00

HANSKA—This is a cross between the native Plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and ½ inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh is firm, yellow, good quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year, ripens in August. Its value for preserves will make it popular everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety, and we have been unable to meet the demand to date.

OPATA—One-year-old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit of growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes. Bears as early as the first week in August. This is greatly in its favor, as at that season there is very little fruit of any kind. Tree hardy and a great bearer certainly makes it popular wherever planted.

SAPA—Introduced in 1908. Fruit has a glossy, dark purple thin skin, rich dark purple

red flesh of the Sultan Plum. On account of its fine flavor and rich coloring Sapa has headed the list of these Hybrids in popularity. Excellent eating out of the hand, and makes the most delicious, rich, sweet, deep wine colored sauce. It is a wonderfully early and prolific bearer. Specimens grown in Minnesota on one-year-old trees in the year 1909 took first prize as a seedling plum at the Minnesota State Fair of that year. Fruits are borne in clusters around the branches, and three-year-old trees have borne as high as one and one-half bushels. Tree is spreading and handsome in appearance.

WANETA—This wonderful big new Plum is the latest of Professor Hansen's productions, and gives the northern orchardist his first opportunity to compete with California in growing large market Plums. The following is Professor Hansen's description: "My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and Japanese Plum. It is the largest of 10,000 seedlings. In size it is two inches in diameter and weighs two ounces. The female parent is the apple plum, a large Japanese variety. The male parent is the Terry, the largest of the native varieties. We regard this as the most promising plum that has been offered to our planters since the settlement of the country. All the reports coming in from those who have tried it describe the Waneta as bearing early and producing the largest fruit that has been raised in our locality."

Warrenton, Va., March 16th, 1925.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,

Princess Anne, Md.

Gentlemen:

The bill of trees arrived on the 10th. I

will take pleasure in showing to my neighbors, they are certainly nice trees. I frequently order for other people and you may look for more orders in the future.

Very truly yours,

H. W. HUDDLESON.



Napoleon Cherry

Cherries

In these days of apparent specialized fruit growing, cherries seem to have been neglected. Yet it is safe to say that no fruit will find a more ready market or bring in a larger return on the money invested. The fact that cherry trees can be used for ornamental as well as productive purposes greatly increases their possibilities on the market. Any well-drained soil will be found to be adapted to the sturdy growth of cherry trees. Our cherries are all budded on imported French stocks and these form a fibrous root which reduces considerably the loss in planting. We believe that no fruit will bring greater profits, as the cherry will bear a fair crop two or three years after planting and requires very little care and attention. We have a good assortment of varieties, but would especially recommend the Large Montmorency for commercial planting, as it bears enormous crops and the canning factories pay a higher price for it than they do for any other sour variety.

Prices of all Varieties of Cherry Trees

	Each	Ten	Hundred
Largest Size, 2 Year, 5 to 7 Feet, 3-4 and up.....	\$1.05	\$10.00	\$75.00
Medium Size, 2 Year, 4 to 6 Feet, 5-8 to 3-4.....	1.00	9.50	70.00
Smaller Size, 2 Year, 3 to 4 Feet, 1-2 to 5-8.....	.95	9.00	65.00

Write for Prices on Large Quantities

SOUR CHERRIES

EARLY RICHMOND—One of the most valuable and popular cherries, unsurpassed for cooking purposes. It is the good old variety that yields such marvelous crops in the gardens. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Tree slender in growth, with a roundish spreading head, exceedingly productive. Ripens through June. The cherry tree bears almost every year, and is an easy fruiter.

LARGE MONTMORENCY—This is the best of all the sour varieties of Cherries. There is a greater demand on the market for this Cherry than for any other. The trees are the cleanest and best growers and are less subject to disease, less affected by wet

weather, and are the best bearers of the best fruit of all other sour varieties. No matter how unfavorable the season may be, Montmorency can be depended upon for a full crop. The Montmorency is a good shipper, very attractive looking and always brings good prices. The canning factories are always calling for them and want them by the hundreds of tons. The fruit is good-sized, fine flavored and bright clear red. Fruit ripens 10 days after Early Richmond.

SWEET CHERRIES

SCHMIDT'S BIGGAREAU—The fruit is of very large size, of a deep mahogany color. The flesh is dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine rich flavor. Fruit grows in clusters. It is an excellent shipper. July.

WINDSOR—Tree upright, vigorous and a rapid grower; fruit large, roundish, oblong; very firm and juicy; flesh pinkish and sometimes streaked; quality very good; a productive bearer; has attracted attention owing to its large size and dark color; almost black. July.

YELLOW SPANISH—A pale yellow cherry with bright red cheek in the sun. It is one of the best, most beautiful and popular of all the light colored cherries; vigorous and productive.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large, heart-shaped; light yellow, mottled light red, juicy, sweet and rich. Tree vigorous, productive; forms a round head. An old variety that is still a favorite in many regions.

NAPOLEON BIGGAREAU (Royal Ann)—A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheeks; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. The hardiest of the light yellow cherries and deservedly popular. Late.

LAMBERT—One of the largest of all Cherries. It is purple red; firm and rich. Every year sees an enormous crop, and the tree not only grows well, but is proof against insect and fungus attacks.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large; bright purplish black; half tender; juicy, very rich. Tree a remarkably vigorous and erect grower, and an immense bearer. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country. June.

Quinces

	Each	Ten
All Varieties, 3 Year, 4-5 Feet	\$1.25	\$10.00
<p>ORANGE—Popular, extensively cultivated, reliable and satisfactory. The name was given in an attempt to do justice to its most delicious flavor. Roundish, bright golden yellow, very large, fine grained, fine quality. Best for cooking. Firm, will stand shipping.</p> <p>CHAMPION—Fruit very large, fair and hand-</p>		
<p>some. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect, bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple without hard spots and cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked.</p>		

Mulberries

The mulberry is not only valuable as an ornamental shade tree, but the fruit is well worthy of a place in every collection. Plant in deep, rich sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning and is easy of culture.

All Varieties, Fine 4 to 5 Feet Trees	\$1.25 Each
<p>NEW AMERICAN—Largest fruit, black; delicious flavor; a very attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves. Of rapid growth. Hardy.</p> <p>DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—This delicious</p>	
<p>variety produces a large fruit of a dark, purplish black color; flesh juicy, rich, sprightly, delicious. Very productive and ripening its fruit in succession for a long time. Not hardy North.</p>	

Apricots

All Varieties, Fine 4 to 5 Ft. Trees	\$1.25 Each; \$10.00 for Ten
<p>ALEXANDER (Russian)—Medium to small, light orange, yellow flecked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good quality; hardy; very productive. July.</p> <p>MOORPARK—One of the largest; orange-yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh</p>	
<p>yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; tree is somewhat tender and is inclined to ripen unevenly. August.</p> <p>EARLY GOLDEN—A good variety; very large deep golden yellow, and fine in quality.</p>	

Asparagus

PALMETTO—The most popular variety, both for home garden and commercial planting. Larger, more productive and earlier than Conover's Colossal.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—This variety is

much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine-flavored. The large green shoots, one to two inches in diameter, are sent up thickly from the crowns, making it a very profitable variety.

	25	100	500	10000
All strong, healthy roots, 2 year, No. 1	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$8.00	\$12.00

Washington Asparagus

A new rust-resistant variety of great promise that is being planted largely in every asparagus section. The stalks are large, dark green, with a heavy purple overtone. The tips are tight and firm and do not open until well out of the ground. Prices of strong one-year-old roots:

10 for 75c; 100 for \$2.75; 1000 for \$16.00—600 at 1000 Rate.

Rhubarb

	Each	10	100
Strong 2 Year Plants	20c	\$1.50	\$10.00

MYATT'S LINNAEUS—Those who have never grown this variety which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie

Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy with a mild sub-acid flavor.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best-known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruits will save doctor bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. The demand for blackberries is always good.

	25	100	1000
Strong, well rooted plants, all varieties	\$1.50	\$4.50	\$35.00

BLOWERS—Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, New York, where it has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

RATHBURN—A strong, erect grower, and hardy; fruit is sweet, luscious, without a hard core; high flavor; jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. One

of the largest size berries. Especially valuable for central and southern territory.

EARLY HARVEST—One of the earliest, berry medium sized, good quality and very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

ELDORADO—Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripens well together; sweet, melting and pleasant to the taste.

ERIE—One of the best round, large blackberries; absolutely hardy, very black, firm and solid; ripens early.

Dewberries

	25	100	1000
Lucretia, Strong, Well Rooted Plants, No. 1	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$30.00

LUCRETIA—Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early, is often one and one-

half inches long by one inch in diameter, sweet, luscious and melting, this variety is recommended most highly.

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry requires a deep soil, well manured, and, if inclined to be dry, should be mulched to retain moisture. The bushes should be thoroughly trimmed and pruned to obtain large, fine fruit.

ALL VARIETIES

Fine, Strong 2 Year Bushes, No. 1, .. Each, 30c; 6 to 10 25c each; 50 to 100, 20c Each

DOWNING—Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and fine flavored; vigorous and productive; smooth skin; one of the best.

HOUGHTON—Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew. Considered by many

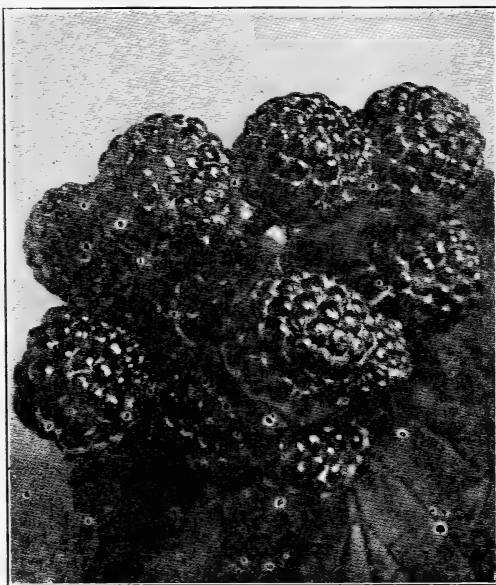
the best paying sort in cultivation.

RED JACKET (Josselyn)—Large size, smooth prolific and hardy. Has been tested by the side of all leading varieties, is freest from mildew of all. A wonderful cropper, with large, smooth, pale red fruit of first class flavor.

Raspberries

A ready market can always be found for raspberries. When well cared for they are sure to return a good profit. A patch of raspberries should be renewed about once in five years, as by that time the quality of the berries deteriorates and the fruit becomes small. The plants should be well manured and cultivated at frequent intervals. In training allow only a few canes to grow from each plant, cutting away all suckers to throw the strength into the stalk for bearing; all old canes should be removed immediately after the fruit is all picked. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year.

	25	100	1000
Fine, strong, well grown plants, No. 1	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$30.00



Cumberland Raspberry

COLUMBIAN (Purple)—Berry is firm, dark red and adheres to the bushes for a long time; a strong grower, attaining large size; one of the hardiest and most productive and stands at the head for canning, jams, etc.

CUMBERLAND (Black)—The largest of all black cap; healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

CUTHBERT (Red)—Large, bright scarlet-crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing, vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

KANSAS (Black)—Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of handsome appearance.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING (Red)—The new everbearing variety. It gives a crop of fruit all summer and autumn, fruiting on the old canes in generous quantities until late in August. By this date berries begin to ripen on the young canes and continue until late in autumn. Berries are a bright crimson of large size and of surprising quality, sugary with full raspberry flavor. It succeeds upon all soils, whether light and sandy or cold heavy clay and the canes are absolutely hardy.

PLUM FARMER (Black)—It is covered with a grayish bloom, like the bloom on a grape, which makes it very attractive in appearance. It ripens very early and quickly. The fruit is enormously large.

Currants

The currant is one of the most valuable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil. Currants should be planted four feet apart. The Currant flourishes in almost any kind of soil, but to have the fruit in perfection, plant in rich deep soil, and give good annual pruning and cultivation.

PRICES ALL VARIETIES

	Each	10	100
2 Year, No. 1, Strong Bushes	20c	\$1.90	\$17.00

CHERRY—The largest of all red currants; berries sometimes more than one-half inch in diameter; bunches short; plant very vigorous and productive when grown in good soil and well cultivated.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—For size, beauty and pro-

ductiveness it is a remarkable red currant. The berry is equal to cherry currant, while the flavor is superior. The stem is long, which permits rapid picking, valuable for both market and home. Fruit hangs on well never dropping, as in other currants.

PERFECTION—Bright red, and of a size larger than the Fay; size of berries is maintained to end of bunch. It is one of the most productive currants. Rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. You can pick perfections fast as cherries.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent for table. The finest of white sorts. Very productive.

WILDER—Very large; bright red and attractive; a splendid sort; not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early, fruit keeps well.

Strawberries

Few fruits offer greater returns for land and labor invested than strawberries. With little care and attention they thrive in most any soil, while extra efforts and cultivation will be rewarded by especially fine crops. Whether you grow for the market or home use only, have the best sorts by all means.

Prices Standard One Crop Varieties

	25	100	500	1000
All varieties, fine well rooted plants .....	.75	\$1.50	\$5.00	\$6.00

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LOTS OF 5000 AND MORE

CULTURE OF STRAWBERRIES

The ground should be prepared the same as for the other crops; if not already rich, make it so by manuring. Mark out the rows the desired width and set plants twelve to seventeen inches in rows; if set twelve inches in rows, four feet apart, an acre will require 10 800 plants—same as if sixteen inches in rows three feet apart. Keep in rows and cultivate. A new bed should be planted every two or three years. In the early winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be partially removed from the row in the spring, but enough allowed to remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean the following summer. When the plants are moved in the fall, they should be left until September.

MID-SEASON

KLONDIKE — Large; red; flesh firm; red to the core, with a mild and delicious flavor, unlike any other variety. It is very popular with southern growers who ship. Plant tall, compact, vigorous grower; resists frost well and yields good crops. Perfect. Mid-season.

SENATOR DUNLAP—This berry is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper and able to hold its own under any "rough and tumble" methods of culture to which it is likely to be subjected. It is a very heavy bearer of good size, even fruit, of a very beautiful dark red color. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market.

MISSIONARY (Per.)—Medium early; average size. The originator describes it as follows: "Large size, beautiful color, with the appearance of being varnished; large double calyx, like Gandy; immensely productive. Its season is from four to five weeks. Very rich and best quality; best shipper, has a very tough skin, not easily broken by handling."

Premier Strawberry
2-3 Actual Size



EARLY

PREMIER—The very best of all extra-early varieties. We have never found anything to equal it. Berries are large, beautifully formed, bright red through and through. It is delicious in flavor and a splendid shipper. We have fruited it for years and consider it the money-making king of all the early varieties. It produces a very heavy crop and you should plant heavily, whether growing for home use, local market or distant shipment. If Premier has any weak points, we have not found them and we advise all those in sections where early berries are in demand to include Premier. Perfect.

LATE VARIETIES

AROMA—Perfect. If you want an exceptionally fine, firm, late berry that stands up under long shipments, by all means plant AROMA. It is the standard late variety that brings big profits to growers everywhere as it thrives in any climate, the heavy, dark green foliage making it disease resisting to a remarkable degree.

AROMA is a steady producer of big, round, deep red, glossy berries of excellent eating quality. The skin is tougher than early varieties and the flesh firm—the characteristics which make it such a splendid shipper.

For a late variety, AROMA is unusually mild and sweet. It is a fancy berry in the truest sense of the word which greatly adds to its marketability at top prices. Home growers delight in its planting and the fruit each plant bears.

Please realize that this is a strawberry and no experiment. It has steadily been growing in favor for the last ten years and has more than proved its worth under all conditions. Our guarantee is behind this variety in every respect. We would like to fill your order.

GANDY—Large, light crimson; flesh of firm, good quality. Plants vigorous but should be planted in swamp or moist, clay soils. Perfect. Late.

BIG JOE—Per. Midseason. Big Joe is one of the highest priced and most popular berries in the New York markets. Plant a strong grower, makes lots of plants and a good fruiting bed. Berries handsome, firm, and of good quality.

EVERBEARING VARIETIES

25 for \$2.00 100 for \$4.00 500 for \$10.00

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—The berries are not as large as Superb and not so good quality, but they yield well and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years. Fruit of Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance.

SUPERB EVERBEARING—Very large, dark red and glossy; fine quality. It begins to bear in June with immense crops and continues until late in fall. It is one of the heaviest bearers of berries in June as well as a remarkable fall bearer. Will produce a fair crop of fruit the first summer.

Nut Trees

The planting of Nut Trees, such as Paper Shell Pecans and English Walnuts should be indulged in by every person who owns a town lot or piece of land. There are but few things that there is more profit in than to plant a grove of English Walnuts or Paper Shell Pecans. No disease ever attacks either of these most delicious nuts and they can be grown with ease. English Walnuts usually sell for 45 to 50 cents per pound, while paper shell pecans sell anywhere from 60 to 75 cents per pound.

The English Walnut comes into bearing very young, while the Pecan must be from 8 to 10 years old before it fruits to any extent. In the two we offer the following varieties, which are the very best, thriving in almost any kind of soil.

ENGLISH WALNUT—Tree valuable for its fruit and shade; the nuts are thin shelled and equal to any you can buy out of the stores; full meated kernels of delicious flavor; hardy and productive. Independent fortunes will be made in growing English Walnuts for the man or woman who now plants an orchard of from one to 500 trees. The investment will prove to be better than the purchase of government bonds. Price for 3 to 4 Ft. Trees \$2.00 Each; Trees 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 Each.

JAPAN WALNUTS—Tree a strong grower, vigorous, and bears well; is highly productive and valuable as a nut and shade tree. Nut rather thick shelled and flavored somewhat like the Butternut; not so valuable for market. Trees 3 to 4 Ft., \$1.75 Each; Trees 2 to 3 Ft., \$1.25 Each.

PECANS—Of all of the varieties of this luscious and valuable nut family the Schley and Stewart stand at the head of the list. The Schley is a thrifty, strong grower; nuts long, well-filled, with a very thin paper-like

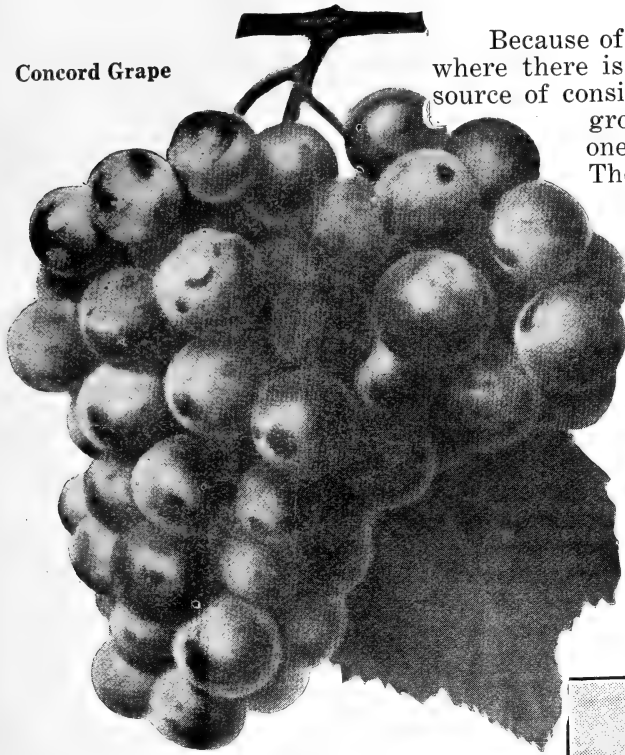
shell. Trees 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75 Each; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 Each.

STEWART—Probably the best known and most valuable of all the Pecans. Extremely hardy and a strong grower. Nuts of good size and well filled; shell very thin and easily opened. Trees 3 to 4 ft., \$3.00 Each; Trees 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 Each.

PRICES—On large quantities of English Walnuts and Pecans will be given on application.

JAPAN CHESTNUT—Of dwarf growth—not strictly speaking, a tree; productive and bears extremely young; nuts of immense size; fair quality. Not so highly flavored as the native American Chestnut. Price of 4 to 5 ft., trees \$2.25 Each; 3 to 4 ft., trees \$2.00 Each.

NATIVE AMERICAN CHESTNUT—Tree a strong, rapid grower, coming into bearing 6 to 8 years from planting. Very productive of medium size nuts which are sweet and delicious. Price 4 to 5 ft., trees \$2.50 Each; 3 to 4 ft. Trees \$2.00 Each.

Concord Grape

Grapes

Because of their adaptability to any place where there is a bit of soil, grapes are often a source of considerable profit. In fact, some fruit growers say that if you can plant but one kind of fruit, let that be grapes.

They require little care and as a rule will produce most abundantly. Rocky hillsides on which no other fruit would thrive will produce wonderful crops of grapes and show profits that will overshadow any other part of the farm. Good grapes command high prices and will find a ready market anywhere. We have the following varieties. Only the best:

	Each	10	100
Concord, 1 Year,			
No. 1	25c	\$1.50	\$8.00
Concord, 2 Year,			
No. 1	30c	2.50	10.00
All other Varieties,			
1 Year, No. 1	30c	2.00	10.00
All other Varieties,			
2 Year, No. 1	25c	2.50	12.00

Write for prices on lots of 1000 or more

CONCORD—The Standard commercial grape. The old reliable Concord—the standard by which all the other black grapes are judged—a lifetime money maker! Whatever other varieties are grown no vineyard or arbor is complete without a liberal planting of Concord. Our Concord vines are well rooted, and are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, producing huge bunches of deepest purple grapes of very finest flavor.

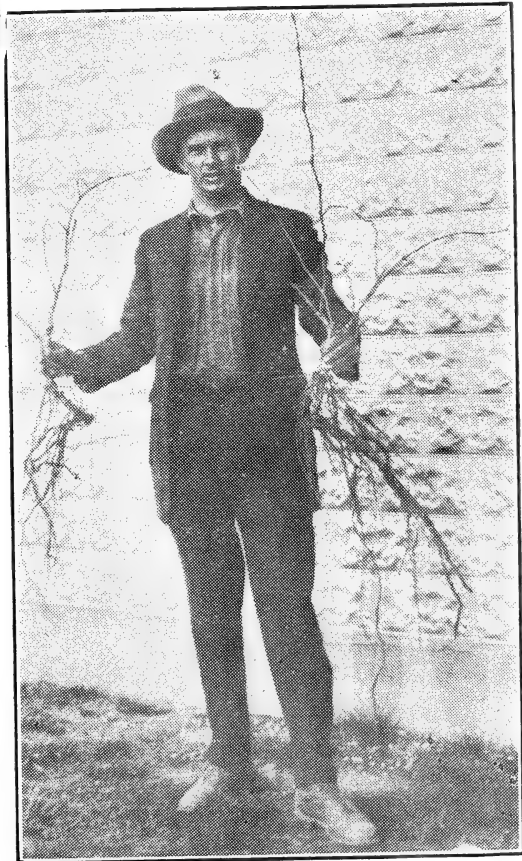
MOORE'S EARLY (Black)—Early black; similar to Concord in looks and quality and ripens about two weeks earlier. Has a peculiarly sweet flavor all its own. Vines are healthy, vigorous, hardy and heavy bearers.

WORDEN—Seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier. These qualities will give it the foremost rank among native grapes.

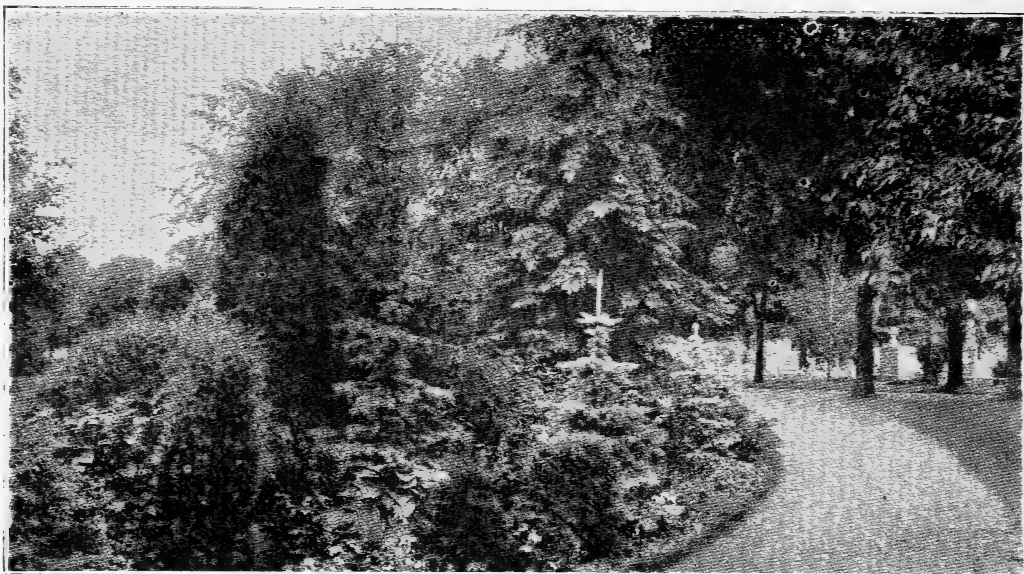
CATAWBA—Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe; flesh somewhat pulpy; juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich.

AGAWAM—Bunch large, berry large, reddish brown, tender vinous and of excellent flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Vine hardy and one of the best in its class.

NIAGARA—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black. Bunch and berries are large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough, quality much like the Concord.



One Year Vine Two Year Vine
Here are fine quality Grape Vines.



Ornamental Department

People generally are appreciating more the permanent value and beauty of shrubs. The charm and grace they lend to home grounds is invaluable, and if judicious selection is made, it is possible to have a continuous succession of bloom from early April to the days when the frost again nips the flowers of the very latest bloom.

In many cases it would be better to plant shrubs in groups of several to one side of the lawn instead of following the method of planting one in a certain place and spoiling the effect of the open lawn. In most cases, three, six, eight, or twelve of one variety should be used in a particular grouping. Several such groupings make an excellent border or foundation planting.

Ornamental Shrubs

ALTHEAS, ROSE OF SHARON—Double assorted colors, a very desirable shrub, flowers large in late summer. 2-3 ft. 75c Each.

DEUTZIA-CRENATA—A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose, produced in late June on long racemes; one of the most desirable in cultivation. 2-3 ft., 75c Each; \$6.00 for 10.

DEUTZIA (Pride of Rochester)—Produces large white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest flowers to bloom. 2-3 ft. 75c Each; \$6.00 for 10.

FORTUNE'S FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)—A beautiful shrub of medium size; flowers are of a bright yellow and appear before the leaves very early in the spring; foliage dark green; the best of the early flowering shrubs. 2-3 ft. bushes 60c Each; \$5.00 for Ten.

PINK DOUBLE FLOWERED ALMOND (P. jap. flore pleno rosea)—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; hardy. 2-3 ft. 75c Each; \$6.00 for Ten.

WHITE DOUBLE FLOWERED ALMOND (P. jap. flore pleno alba)—Same as above except blossoms are pure white. 2-3 ft. 75c Each; \$6.00 for 10.

PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Tartarica rosea)—Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the Grandiflora, the two make a beautiful display. Fine 2-3 ft. bushes 75c Each; \$6.00 for 10.

RED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. T. var. rubra)—Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red. Fine 2-3 ft. plants 75c Each; \$6.00 for 10.

FRAGRANT BUSH HONEYSUCKLE (L. Fragrantissima)—Six to 8 feet high with numerous spreading branches; foliage bright green; flowers white or light yellow; very fragrant. Fine 2-3 ft. plants 75c Each; \$6.00 for 10.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB—A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant and the wood is also fragrant. Foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterwards. Fine 2 ft. bushes, \$1.00 Each.



Spirea Vanhoutti in Full Bloom

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS STERILIS

(Hills of Snow)—This grand American shrub deserves increased attention. Handsome foliage and showy, snow white, ball-shaped clusters of flowers make it a most conspicuous object wherever grown. Blooms the greater part of summer, does its best under all circumstances, is perfectly hardy and increases in size and beauty from year to year. Does best in moist, fertile soil with full exposure to the sun. Thrives most anywhere and does well even if neglected. Fine 18-24 inches 75c Each; \$7.00 for 10.

HYDRANGEA, P. G. (Paniculata Grandiflora)

—A beautiful, tall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament. Fine 18 to 24 inches 70c Each; \$6.00 for 10. Fine 3 ft. specimens \$1.00 Each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (C. Japonica, also

Pyrus japonica)—One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. Fine 2-3 ft. bushes \$1.00 Each.

WHITE LILAC (S. Vulgaris Alba)—Too well-known to need description; flowers white and fragrant. Fine 2-3 ft. \$1.00 Each; \$9.00 for 10.

PURPLE LILAC (S. Vulgaris)—The well-known purple variety; always a standard sort. Fine 2-3 ft. 90c Each; \$8.00 for 10.

CHARLES THE TENTH LILAC—A strong growing bush producing loose trusses of reddish purple flowers which fade to mauve. Fine 2-3 ft. \$1.50 Each.

DOGWOOD—Red-Twigged Dogwood.

Good for border groupings, where the smooth, slender, bright red branches in winter make a very pleasing contrast with evergreens and snow. Small white blossoms early in summer. Good foliage. Thrives in shade. Height 6 to 8 feet. 2-3 ft. 65c Each; \$5.50 for 10. 3-4 ft. 80c Each; \$7.00 for 10.

DOGWOOD—Pink flowering.

This is a colored form of the native species of Dogwood, resembling it very closely in habits of growth, period of bloom and general behavior. One of the finest types of Ornamental trees, being very conspicuous in the early spring with its bright deep rose-colored blossoms. Nice 2-3 ft. trees \$4.00 each; fine 3-4 ft. trees \$5.00 Each.

COMMON SNOWBALL (V Opulus

Sterilis)—Grows 6 to 8 feet high; the old fashioned Snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance. Fine 2-3 ft. \$1.00 Each;

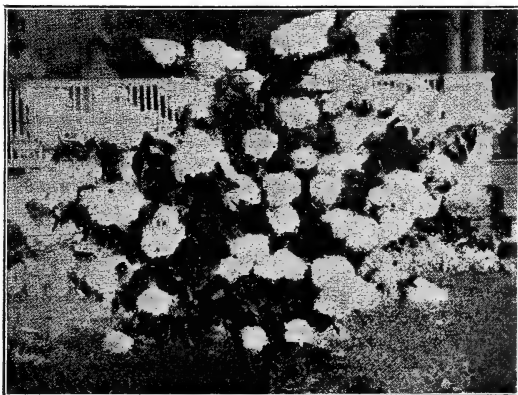
\$9.00 for 10.

CORAL BERRY (S. Vulgaris)—A slender

branched upright shrub, valuable for planting in shady places, as the foliage is very persistent; the fruit is purplish red and hangs on well into the winter; flowers small and rose colored. 2-3 ft. 75c Each; \$7.00 for 10.

VAN HOUTTE SPIREA (S. Van Houttei)—

This is the most popular of all the spireas, and is more largely planted than any other one shrub. Its gracefully arching branches heaped as they are with the white blossoms in spring, and its thriftiness under the most trying of conditions, are the reasons for its popularity. It is adapted to many purposes in out-door decoration and wherever it is put it thrives, always giving beauty and cheer in return. 2-3 ft. \$1.00 Each; \$9.00 for 10. 3-4 ft. specimens, heavy, \$1.25 Each.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora



Everblooming Butterfly Bush

ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA—A very popular low growing bush, becoming 2 feet high and constantly in bloom all summer. Flower clusters large, flat topped and of deep rose color. Well shaped 18-24 inches \$1.00 Each.

GARLAND SYRINGA (Mock Orange)—A well known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers; one of the first to bloom. 2-3 ft. 75c Each; \$7.00 for 10.

WEIGELAS—The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July.

EVA RATHKE—Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful clear, distinct shade. 24 to 30 inch bushes \$1.10 Each.

ROSEA—An elegant variety with fine rose colored flowers appearing in June. 2 3 ft. 90c Each.

VARIEGATED (Nana variegata)—This is perhaps second to no other hard-wooded plant with variously colored leaves. It stands the sun well and retains its well marked tints until Autumn. The flowers are lighter in color than the Rosea, but it is equally as free in bloom. July. Fine 24-30 inch bushes \$1.10 Each.

CLEMATIS—Of all the vines used for either shade or decoration, none can compare with the Clematis in its many and various forms. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars, along garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses or rock-work, it has no rival among the strong growing, blossoming plants. Their delight is in rich soil and a sunny situation and they are perfectly hardy. They should be well mulched with rotten manure in winter.

HENRYI (Large Flowering Clematis)—Flowers creamy-white and very large; a fine bloomer. \$1.25 Each.

JACKMANI (Large Flowering Clematis)—This variety is better known than any other, and still stands as one of the best. It is a strong grower, and produces a mass of intense violet-purple flowers four to six inches in diameter, from July until October. \$1.25 Each.

PANICULATA (Small Flowering Clematis)—A great novelty from Japan. This variety of Clematis has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful and beautiful of hardy garden vines, a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage. Price 75c Each; \$6.00 for 10.

CRÉPE MYRTLE—Too much cannot be said in favor of the delicate-flowered Lagerstroemia, a universal favorite in the South, and deservedly so. Deciduous shrub; hardy in the Southern States, and producing throughout the summer great clusters of delicately fringed flowers. In the South the Crepe Myrtle takes the place of the lilac, so common in the North. Makes the most charming flowering hedge known. A success with everyone. Perfectly hardy as far north as southern New Jersey. We have all colors—white, pink and red. Fine 2-3 ft. trees 90c Each; \$10.00 per doz. 3-4 ft. \$1.25 Each.

HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE (L. Halleana)—A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers. 30c Each; \$2.00 for 10.



Gladiolus

GLADIOLUS

The best of all cut flowers. All very choicest varieties in assortments of white, red, pink, yellow. No. 1 10c Each; \$4.50 for 50; \$8.00 for 100.

Westwood, N. J., March 20th, 1924.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Trees came yesterday in fine condition. I am well pleased with them.

Respectfully yours,

G. E. STORMS.

Ornamental Hedges

An ornamental hedge speaks for itself. It frames the lawn and gives it a background. On the smaller grounds the low hedges are used, while for larger grounds and for screening purposes, the larger growing kinds are used. In most cases they should be planted one foot apart.

JAPANESE BARBERRY HEDGE—Japanese Barberry. A pretty dwarf species that will fit into almost any planting and will grow in most any place. Handsome foliage of bright green oval shaped leaves which turn to the most brilliant shades of coppery red and orange in autumn and which remain on until late fall. The slender, graceful little branches are lined with small scarlet berries which hang until well into winter and help give life to the shrubbery border, especially when there is snow on the ground. Used for foundation and group plantings and hedges. (Does not harbor wheat rust.) Height 2 to 3 feet. 12 to 15 inches \$2.00 per 10; \$12.00 per 100. 18 to 24 inches, heavy, \$2.50 per 10; \$16.00 per 100. 2 to 3 ft. \$3.00 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (L. Ovalifolium)—California Privet, will give you living fences for less than you can build them of wire. A wire or other fence needs constant attention and will last only a limited number of years a California Privet fence increases in size, strength and effectiveness year after year. Fences of this kind add a wonderful touch of beauty to the home ground and they can be sheared into any shape or size or allowed to grow naturally, making a highly ornamental border to the grounds or division between fields. A few dollars invested in California Privet will add many times their value to your property, besides making it more beautiful. Plant California Privet grown by us and you will soon realize that live fences are best. 18-24 in. \$1.50 per 10; \$7.00 per



Japanese Barberry Hedge

100; \$60.00 per 1,000. 2-3 ft. \$1.75 per 10; \$9.00 per 100; \$75.00 per 1,000.

AMOR RIVER PRIVET (L. Amurense)—A valuable ornamental shrub for hedges and borders; very hardy; foliage glossy green and holds its color almost the entire year; will stand shearing to any extent. Well branched 18 in. \$2.00 for 10; \$14.00 per 100.

Freehold, N. J., Nov. 29th, 1926
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

We received your shipment of trees to us: 100 Staymans, 100 McIntosh, in good condition and was much pleased with them.

Yours truly,

JAMES RYAN.

Greenwood, Del., December 1, 1925.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.
Gentlemen:

The trees which I ordered from you are very fine and we are well pleased with them. In traveling around the country I am often asked questions about fruit trees and nursery stock. If there arises an occasion when I can be of service to you in recommending your products I will not hesitate to do so. Enclosed you will find my check for \$160.26 in payment for value received.

Very truly yours,

WILSON C. HATFIELD.

Middletown, Md., April 9th, 1926.

Dear Sirs:

The trees arrived today and will say they arrived in fine condition, and were the nicest trees we ever bought, so large and thrifty. I will take pleasure in showing them to our friends. I thank you very much for the extra peach trees sent.

RIDGELY A. WILLARD.

Enfield, N. H., April 12th, 1924.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

The Duchess Apple trees received and will say that they are the best lot of 1-yr. trees we have ever bought. In the past we have bought mostly western N. Y. grown trees, about 3,000 in all and will say that you have those growers trimmed, both as to quality and price. I will say that we are able to identify most of the varieties we plant, and I would pronounce these trees strictly true to name.

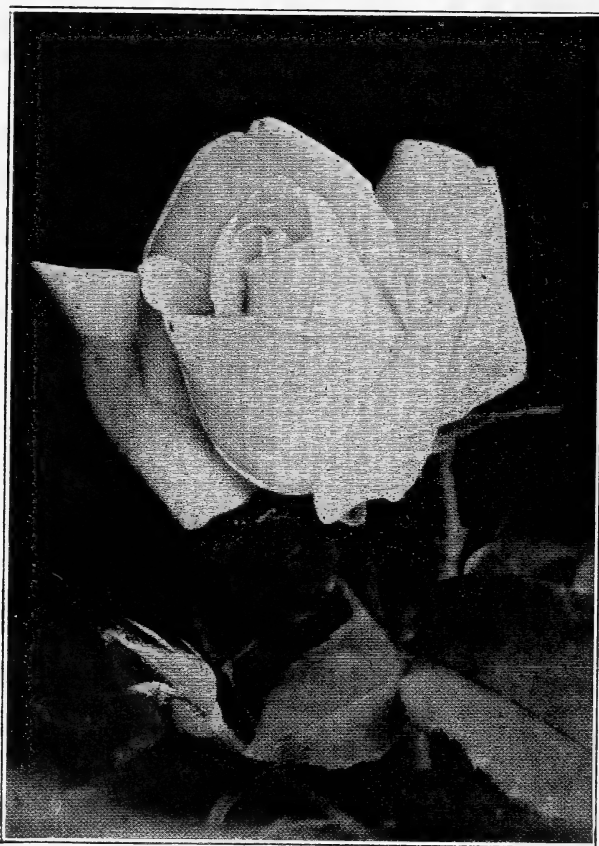
F. L. COLBY.

Please accept thanks for the two extra trees.

Roses

Every home should have an abundance of roses, for there is no hardy plant that produces such a profusion of genuine loveliness and rewards the grower more liberally than does the rose. Of the hundreds of varieties, the kinds that we list are the hardiest and most vigorous, as well as the best bloomers for this territory. Hybrid Tea, or everbloomer, blooms the entire summer. The Hybrid Perpetual, while it blooms profusely during its season, is not a continual bloomer. (In the description of varieties of Roses the abbreviation H. P. denotes Hybrid Perpetual and H. T. Hybrid Tea.)

	Each	Ten
Prices, all varieties, 2 year Strong Bushes	90c	\$7.00



Radiance Rose

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Sometimes called **Snow Queen**) H. P.)—A wonderful rose, fine, large, free-flowering, hardy, white. Extraordinarily strong-growing, branching freely. Foliage large, of heavy texture, but the glory is in its flowers, which are immense, and produced with great freedom during the whole season — hundreds of magnificent blooms, full, very deep, and double, and of splendid substance. Petals broad, long and saucer-shaped. Buds egg-shaped, long and pointed. Pure, snow-white, without a tinge of yellow, pink or any other color. This great rose is listed by some as Hybrid Tea, as it possesses some of that strain.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. P.) — Flowers very large, of beautiful form and very double. Color a deep rich rose. Fragrance delightful, resembling LaFrance or the old fashioned Damask Rose; each shoot produces a bud.

FISHER HOLMES (H. P.)—Of elegant form and good substance, the deep velvety crimson flowers with their brilliant scarlet centers delight the eye of every rose lover.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (H. P.)-- One of the most popular of the red roses; brilliant crimson, large and very effective, very fragrant and one of the hardiest.

OPHELIA (H. T.)—Salmon-flesh color, shaded with rose. A splendid out door variety and one that should be planted freely for cutting as it blooms continuously. The color varies with the seasons and at times shades of soft yellow appear at the base of the petals, lending a peculiar richness to the flowers that is greatly admired.

PAUL NEYRON (H. P.)—Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant.

RADIANCE (H. T.)—An erect, strong growing rose, producing an abundance of blossoms. In color of flower it is both unique and beautiful—bright carmine rose with opal and coppery reflections. As its name suggests, it is radiantly beautiful.

KILLARNEY (H. T.)—A vigorous growing Hybrid Tea of recent introduction, with so many good points in its favor that it has become a standard variety. Its long, pointed buds, excellent substance and delicious odor recommend it to every lover of the rose. Color flesh pink, shaded with white and suffused pale pink.

GRUSS an TEPLITZ (H. T.)—The color is brightest scarlet, shading to deep, rich, velvety crimson. It is very fragrant, the freest grower and most profuse bloomer. The mass of color produced is wonderful and the foliage is extremely beautiful, all the younger growth being a bronzy plum-color. A queen among scarlet bedders.

RED RADIANCE (H. T.)—The wonderful, globular, heavy-stemmed "Radiance" duplicated in all respects except color; this sport form being a brilliant crimson.

MOSS ROSES—The great hardiness, together with the mossiness of the buds and stems of this group, make it a unique and beautiful group.

CRESTED MOSS—Pink, sweetly perfumed; beautifully crested buds.

PERPETUAL WHITE—Pure white, blooms in clusters, double, beautiful, vigorous.

SALET—Clear rose color, very double, of vigorous growth and abundant bloom. Perpetual.


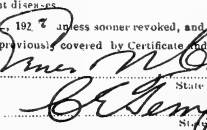

THE BEST CLIMBING ROSES

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—Rich red, fragrant. Very vigorous in growth and a prolific bloomer, having hundreds of perfect flowers open at one time.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—The best known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 10 to 15 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

DOROTHY PERKINS—This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large clusters of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; individual flowers are larger than those of the Crimson Rambler.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties)—A rapid growing, almost thornless climber showing the blood of the Rambler, Polyantha and Tea parentage. Its innumerable flower clusters make a pretty show in June and July; at first the soft pink of Clotilde Soupert, and later deepening to a bright red carmine rose.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND	
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.	DATE. Sept. 9, 1926
	
STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT	
Certificate of Inspection	
Duplicate of Number <u>73</u>	
This is to Certify, That on the <u>2nd</u> day of <u>September</u> 192 <u>6</u> , we examined the	
Nursery Stock of <u>The Bountiful Ridge Nurseries</u>	
growing in <u>their</u> nurseries, at <u>Princess Anne</u> County of <u>Somerset</u>	
State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.	
This Certificate is valid until <u>Sept. 1st</u> 192 <u>7</u> unless sooner revoked, and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by Certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.	
 State Entomologist.  State Pathologist.	

You are assured of receiving the best when you deal with us. We feel we have no better references as to stock than our customers. Could anyone ask for a better example of Bountiful Ridge Nursery stock than this large planter has experienced?

Bridgeville, Del., May 7th, 1926.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.
Gentlemen:

Please find enclosed check for the invoice enclosed. I wish to advise you that my trees bought from you last fall went through the winter in fine shape and that I set them this spring and at this writing I have found NO DEAD ONES. They were as a whole a very fine lot of trees, and I am certainly well pleased with them. I don't think I had to throw away OVER TEN of the entire lot FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED I got from you. This, I am sure, is satisfactory.

Yours very truly,

J. T. VANDENBURG.

Cumberland, Md., Dec. 4th, 1926.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

I received my shipment of Peach trees on Nov. 28th, in good shape, finished planting them today and was well pleased with them.

Yours truly,

WALTER RIDGELY.

Repeat order bring added praise for our trees. Mr. Huddleson has learned of the superiority of our stock.

Warrenton, Va., March 26th, 1926.
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

The bill of trees shipped on the 18th was received on the 20th in prime condition. They were the finest rooted and thrifty trees I believe I have ever received from any nursery and I have ordered hundreds of dollars worth in my time. Thanks for the fine shipment.

Yours very truly,

H. W. HUDDLESON.

Shade Trees

There is an untiring loveliness in trees as they continually change with the seasons. At the first breath of spring, the swelling buds open into dainty flowers, often inconspicuous, but none the less beautiful. Then follows the delicate tints of expanding leaves that deepen into the richness of mid-summer greens. The chill of autumn brings new beauty in the myriad of gorgeous hues that come almost overnight. Even in the bleak, cold days of winter there is beauty in bark and twig and form.

AMERICAN WHITE ASH (F. Americana)—A well-known native tree; tall, very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. 8-10 ft. \$3.50 each.

CATALPA BUNGEI (Umbrella Catalpa)—Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lie like shingles on a roof; always makes a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; a valuable acquisition; desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. 6 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads \$3.00 Each.

NORWAY MAPLE (A. Platanoides)—A large handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets. 8-10 ft. \$4.00 each; 6-8 ft. \$3.25 Each.

SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE MAPLE (A. Platanoids Schwedleri)—A beautiful variety with large bronze-red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most ornamental tree. 8-10 ft. \$5.00 Each.

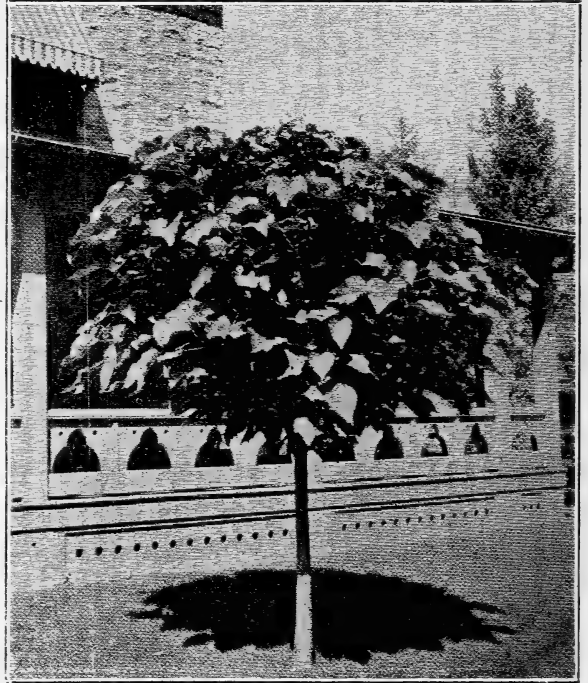
SUGAR or HARD MAPLE (A. Saccharum)—A well-known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable. 8-10 ft. \$3.75 Each.

WIER'S CUT LEAVED MAPLE (A. Wierii Laciniatum)—A variety of the Silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping. 8-10 ft. \$3.25 Each.

SILVER LEAVED or SOFT MAPLE (A. Dasycarpum)—A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; a favorite street and park tree. 6-8 ft \$1.25 Each; 8-10 ft. \$1.50 Each.

BLACK WALNUT (Juglans Nigra)—This species is a common and stately forest tree in the middle and Western States; grows from forty to sixty feet high; has an open, spreading head and is rapid in growth; produces large crops of nuts with rough hard shell containing rich, oily kernel of fine flavor. 6-8 ft. \$2.50 Each.

PIN OAK (Q. Palustris)—A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the fall. 8-10 ft. \$3.75 Each.



Catalpa Bungei

ORIENTAL PLANE or EUROPEAN SYCAMORE (P. Orientalis)—A rapid growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade tree; very desirable for parks, street and lawn. 8-10 ft. \$3.50 Each.

TULIP TREE (L. Tulipifera)—A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow tulip-shaped flowers; also known as white wood. 8-10 ft. \$3.00 Each.

JUDAS TREE or RED BUD (C. Canadensis)—A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves. The profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears make it one of the finest ornamental trees. 5-6 ft. \$3.00 Each.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (P. Angustifolia)—One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms quite young. 3-4 ft. \$3.00 Each.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM (U. Americana)—A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high with drooping spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree. 8-10 ft. \$4.00 Each.

CAROLINA POPLAR (P. Eugeni)—Very strong growing tree of broad, columnar shape. Does not produce the annoying "cotton" of the native cottonwoods. 8-10 ft. \$1.50 Each.

AMERICAN LINDEN or BASSWOOD (T. Americana)—Grows about 60 feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad round top-head; leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers are creamy-white and fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree. 8-10 ft. \$4.00 Each.

EUROPEAN LINDEN (P. European)—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown. 8-10 ft. \$4.50 Each.

WEeping TREES

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH (Betula Pendula Laciniata). An elegant erect tree with slender drooping branches and fine cut leaves. White bark. 4-5 ft. \$4.00 Each.

TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY (Morus Tartarica Pendula)—A graceful and beautiful hardy tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground and gracefully swaying in the wind; foliage small, lobed and of a delightful, fresh, glossy green. The tree is exceedingly hardy, of rapid growth and abundant foliage, and can be trained into almost any shape. First class 2 yr. heads \$4.00 Each.

BABYLONIAN WEEPING WILLOW (S. Babylonica)—The well-known, common weeping willow; makes a large tree covered with drooping branches. 6-8 ft. \$2.00 Each.

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW (S. Babylonica, var. doloresa)—Of drooping habits and considered the hardest; valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 6-8 ft. \$1.75 Each.

Romney, W. Va.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

The box of trees arrived and my foreman says they are very fine and in splendid condition.

Yours very truly,
G. P. MILLER.

NOTE—Mr. Miller is one of the largest orchardists in West Virginia, an expert grower of apples and one of the pioneers in the orchard business in that state. He and his partners have used several hundred thousand of our trees claiming they were the best trees they could buy at all times.

Egg Harbor, N. J., May 29th, 1925.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

I feel it my duty to say to you I am greatly pleased with the one hundred Apple trees I bought from you early this spring. They were received by me in the best of condition, carefully packed, not a single tree scarred or injured in any way. I planted them as I think a tree should be planted and every tree is living, and more, every tree is in good healthy growing condition and doing fine, and I am pleased. You sure will get an order from me for Peach trees if I live to see next fall or spring. I am a Landscape Worker and Market Gardener, 70 years of age. My neighbors have asked me lots and I spoke for you and your way of doing business, they all like the way the trees have done for me.

Yours truly,
E. P. KAUFER.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11th, 1926

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

I have received your shipment of Apple and Cherry trees Nov. 5th. They are very fine.

Yours truly,
CHARLES R. HORNER.

Garrison, N. Y., Nov. 10th, 1926

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

The trees which you shipped us have arrived in good order and we are much pleased with them. Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of our order. With every good wish, I am,

Very sincerely yours,
SISTER IGNITAS.

Fork, Md.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Dear Sirs:

Received your shipment of trees to me Nov. 2nd in first-class condition. I am well pleased with the trees.

Yours truly,
WINFIELD N. HOLLAND.

Hammononton, N. J., Dec. 5th, 1925.

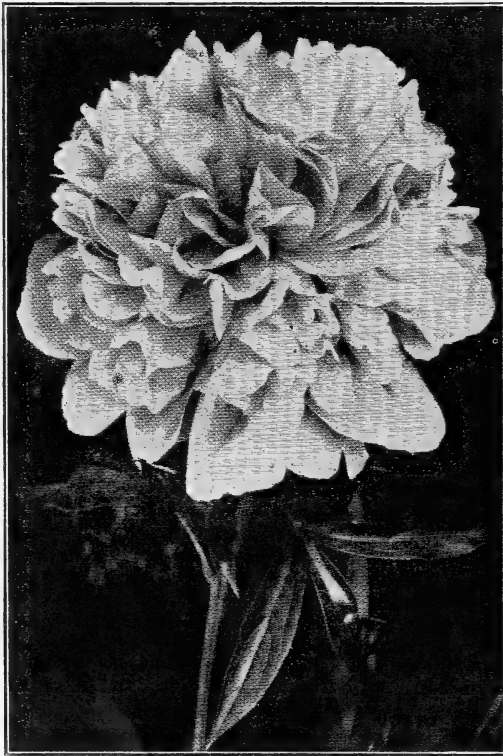
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries,
Princess Anne, Md.

Box of trees arrived and are very fine. We are certainly pleased with them. Enclosed find check in payment of same.

DAMINGER BROS.

Peonies

No flowers exceed the Peonies in popularity, and none are more easily grown. They are seldom attacked by insects or disease, and are perfectly hardy, requiring no covering in the severest weather. They thrive in all kinds of soil and flourish in a rich deep loam. Distance to plant: two to two and one-half feet apart. For field culture rows should be three and one-half to four feet apart. Plant Peonies so that the tops of the crowns or eyes are three inches under the surface of the ground. A covering of leaves, straw or manure late in the fall will protect them during the winter. This should be removed early in the Spring.



Festiva Maxima Peony

FESTIVA MAXIMA—Large, full bloom, color pure white with an occasional carmine spot; strong grower; one of the best of the white varieties. Early. 65c Each; \$6.00 per 12.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Medium size, loose globular flower with fine broad guard petals. Opens flesh white, fading to milk white. Center petals tipped with coral blotches. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra good in bud. The very best commercial white. Mid-season. 65c Each; \$6.00 per 12.

EDULIS SUPERBA—Pink. Large, loose crown type. Bright pink with slight violet shadings at base of petals. Fragrant. Early, strong and upright in habit, very free bloomer. Best early commercial pink. 50c Each; \$5.00 per 12.

FLORAL TREASURE—Pink. Large, compact bloomer of a delicate all one color pink, borne in great profusion on erect, medium length stems. One of the best all-around peonies. Extra fine as a commercial sort. Fine to plant for low hedge where one color is desired. Mid-season. Extra. 90c Each; \$9.00 per 12.

DELACHEI—Red. Late mid-season, compact, rose type, Deep purple, crimson reflex, a very sure and free bloomer. One of the best of the dark reds. 90c Each; \$9.00 per 12.

FELIX CROUSE—Red. Large, compact. Deep rose red. Fragrant. Strong robust grower. Free bloomer. Called by many growers the best one-color red in cultivation. Medium season. 80c Each; \$8.50 per 12.

Hardy Perennial Plants

These can be used to best advantage in groups and beds on the lawn, as borders for drives, walks, or in front of shrubbery and in the garden. Some of the tall growing sorts may be planted in among the shrubbery with good effect. Soil should be kept well fertilized. A light covering of coarse, strawy manure or something that will not pack is beneficial in winter.

BUTTERFLY BUSH — So named because blooms attract large numbers of butterflies. This fact makes the plant very interesting, especially to children. Matures first year and lies down like a peony. Blooms profusely, lilac colored tapering panicles, 6 to 10 inches long. Height 3 to 4 feet. No. 1 plants 2 yr. 50c Each.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (Convallaria)—This is often starved and neglected and relegat-

ed to some poor corner, but this popular and fragrant subject, like most other plants, repays for being well treated, and if the bed is given a liberal top-dressing of well decayed manure in fall or early spring it will show the effect by increased size, number and vigor of the flowers. The stock we offer is strong clumps, especially suited for outdoor planting, which should be done before the end of April. Pips 15c Each; \$1.00 per 12.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—The spire-like flowering shoots of this lovely plant possess a dignity and elegance unequalled by any other garden flower. The stems range from 3 to 5 feet tall, bearing spire-like racemes of drooping, thimble-like flowers of great beauty. Various shades from white to purple. 35c Each; \$3.00 per 10.

HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX—Phlox is one of the most easily grown hardy perennials, and the large number of beautiful varieties now offered makes it especially desirable. The perennial Phlox usually commence to bloom in early summer, and are brilliant with color until after several frosts have come. All varieties fine plants 30c Each.

BRIDESMAID—White with crimson eye.

CHAMPS ELYSEE—Rich purplish crimson.

ECLAIREUR—Tall, brilliant rosy magenta, large lighter halo.

F. G. VON LASSBURG—Purest waxy white, large trusses.

SUNSET—Dark rosy red.

RHEINLANDER—Salmon pink, claret eye.

CANNAS—One of the finest perennials for border or mass planting. Thrives in most any soil. 30c Each; \$3.00 per doz. Mixed larger growing varieties for screen planting \$2.50 per doz.

KING HUMBERT—Immense yellow flowers with bronze leaves.

CRIMSON BEDDER—Dazzling crimson scarlet.

HIBISCUS (Mallow Marvel)—Without exception the finest production in the Hardy Plant line in years. They make a bush-like growth from 5 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across. The flowers are of enormous size, frequent-

ly 8 to 10 inches in diameter, ranging in color from fiery crimson through various shades of red, pink and white. It should be in every garden, as it is perfectly hardy, will thrive in any locality or kind of soil, and blooms continuously from July until late fall. Can furnish in separate colors red, pink or white. All colors 25c Each; \$2.00 per 10.

GOLDEN GLOW—We call attention to this notable novelty and offer it as the finest herbaceous border plant introduced for many years. It is of easy growth and is giving complete satisfaction. But few plants can vie with it in attractiveness. There is no floral novelty before the public to be compared to it for effectiveness and worth. Very fine 30c Each; \$2.50 per 10.

IRIS GERMANICA (German Iris)—The tall, sword-like leaves are interesting in themselves until the gorgeous flowers, with their unusual form, their beautiful variegation, and numerous shades of color, make their appearance in May. We have a great number of different varieties, in all colors. 25c Each; \$2.00 per doz.

DAHLIAS—All selected varieties nice sized bulbs. Shipped spring only. 30c Each; \$3.00 per doz.

LOUIS XIII—Large yellow.

DR. KERLAND—Very large dark red show Dahlia.

DREERS WHITE—A very fine fringed white.

JOHN WANAMAKER—One of the best pink varieties, show Dahlia.

PURPLE MANITON—A large Dahlia of the show type.

DELICE—A select pink variety.

MIXED VARIETIES—All colors. \$2.50 per doz.

Hardy Evergreens

In handling and planting evergreens never allow the roots to become dry for an instant. Their juices are resinous, and when once dry, water has no power to restore them; dip the roots in "grout" or very thin mud, and plant quickly; cover the roots with fresh soil and with a heavy piece of wood beat the earth solid over them. Fill up and pound again, and finish by bringing fresh loose earth about the tree with a hoe. No wind can now bend the tree about so as to break the tender rootlets as fast as formed. Never remove ball earth from evergreens in planting, just loosen canvas at top and plant it. The canvas soon decays. Use Scotch Pine, White Spruce, Norway Spruce, and White Pine for high screens, and Arbor Vitae or Red Cedar for low ones.

Our evergreens are given special care, handled carefully and transplanted frequently, so there is no danger in moving them from our nurseries. Each tree is planted so that it grows symmetrically and develops into a shapely specimen.

ARBOR VITAE (American)—This plant is, all things considered, the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy and easily transplanted, few plants failing if properly handled. It grows rapidly and with little care, or rather by easy management, it soon forms a most beautiful hedge, very dense and perfectly impervious to the sight. It is never planted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other grounds. 18-24 inch \$2.00 Each; 2-3 ft. \$2.50 Each.

ARBOR VITAE (Pyramidalis)—A superb, new and hardy sort, of very compact habit; much better than the Irish Juniper, and grown in a perfect column. Largely planted in cemeteries, owing to the small amount of space it occupies. This is perhaps the most valuable Arbor Vitae in cultivation. 18-24 inch \$2.50 Each; 24-30 inch \$3.00 Each.

GLOBE ARBOR VITAE (Thuya Globosa)—A perfect globe when well grown, the spread usually equaling the height. Foliage of light green. 12-18 inch \$2.50 Each.

BALSAM FIR—A handsome, compact, erect, pointed tree, with short, soft leaves, which are dark green above, silvery beneath, a good grower. 2-3 ft. \$3.00 Each.

HEMLOCK—An elegant, pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge. 18-24 inch \$3.50 Each.



Red Cedar

IRISH JUNIPER—Very erect and tapering in growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and a general favorite for its beauty and hardihood. 24-30 inch \$2.50 Each.

PINE AUSTRIAN or BLACK—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long stiff, dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country. 18-24 inch \$3.00 Each.

NORWAY SPRUCE—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. One of the best evergreens for windbreaks. 18-24 inch \$1.75 Each; 2-3 ft. \$2.50 Each.

PINE, SCOTCH—Is one of the most rapid growers while young, one of the best for shelter planting in the West. It will make the best windbreak in the least time of any; it is a very valuable species. 24-30 inch 3.00 Each.

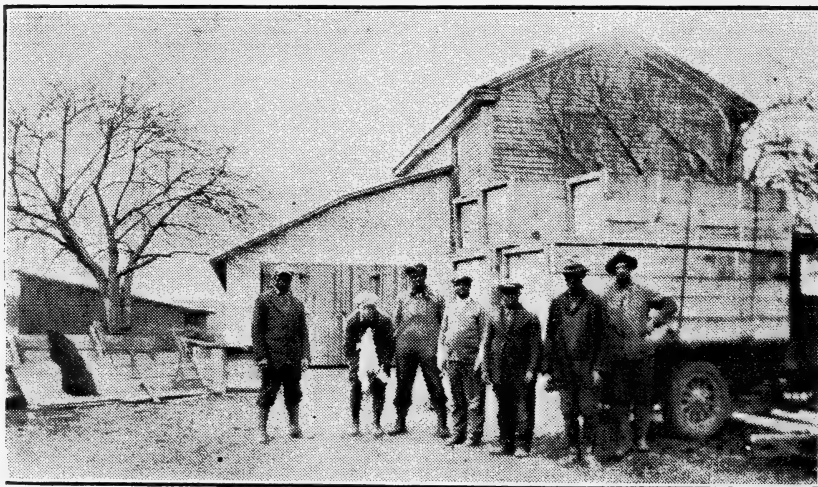
PINE, WHITE—One of the best evergreens. The foliage is a warm, light green, often with a bluish tinge. The leaves, in fives, are three or four inches long, soft and delicately fragrant. It does not grow as rapidly the first few years, as some but after being planted eight or ten years it is the most rapid grower of all our evergreens. 18-24 inches \$2.75 Each.

RED CEDAR (J. Virginiana)—Well-known native tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage; very attractive in winter when the golden bronze of the young growth contrasts with the dark green of the older. 18-24 inch \$2.00 Each; 2-3 ft. \$2.50 Each; 3-4 ft. specimens \$3.50 Each. Can supply larger ones. If desired, write us.

DOUGLAS SPRUCE (A. Douglassi)—A native of Colorado; large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, silvery white below. 18-24 inch \$3.50 Each.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE (Biota Orientalis)—Smaller growing than the American, more compact and regular and pyramidal in outline, with fine feathery deep green foliage. Suitable for planting as a single specimen or in combinations and groups. 12-18 inch \$1.00 Each; 18-24 inch \$1.40 Each; 2-3 ft. \$1.75 Each; 3-4 ft. \$2.50 Each.

GEO. PEABODY ARBOR VITAE (T. Occid. Lutea)—The most golden form of the American Arbor Vitae. Distinct and attractive. Columnar in form, in larger sizes especially. 12-18 inch \$2.25 Each; 15-18 inch \$2.75 Each.



This photo shows our truck loaded with trees for Delaware customers, and the men who packed them.

Successful Planting, Pruning and Care

Be sure to remove label before tree begins to grow or it will be fatally injured through strangulation

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we would earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. They have been compiled with a view of making them as simple as possible. Having fulfilled our part of the contract by delivering first-class stock in good condition, with full instructions how to care for it, the fault is not ours if any of our customers should lose a portion of their stock. Experience has taught us that purchasers frequently lose nursery stock through neglect; and we have taken the precaution to send a copy of our Transplanting Directions for every customer, so that none may claim that they do not know how to plant and care for their stock.

We guarantee to deliver the stock in **good condition**, and could we plant and care for it for the first three months, would willingly insure the growth of every tree and shrub sent out. We seldom lose a plant, even when we import them from Europe and grow them here during the Summer for Fall delivery, and the stock is out of the ground for many weeks. **Anything that is cultivated in the earth can not live without nourishment and care.**

CARE OF STOCK

The bundles should be opened immediately, the roots dipped in water, then heeled in moist ground so that the mellow earth will come in contact with the roots and thoroughly protect them from the air, having the earth tramped solid about them.

When ready to plant, take up only a few at a time, puddle the roots and do not allow them to lie exposed to the sun or air.

The ground should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow.

PLANTING

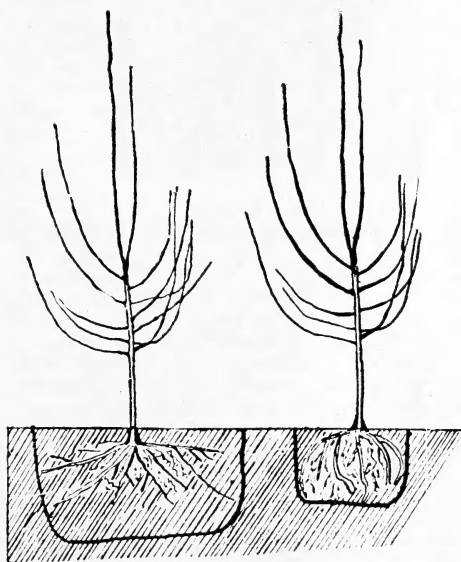
The holes for planting must be large enough to receive the roots freely, without cramping or bending them from their natural position. All broken or mutilated portions of the roots must be cut off so as to leave the ends smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row; pack the soil very firmly about the roots by tamping with the feet or post tamper, being careful not to bark or break the roots. Leave three inches of the surface soil loose to serve as a mulch. If the ground is very dry apply one to two pails of water before this soil mulch is in place, and after the water has soaked away it can then be placed over the moist soil. **Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.**

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO THE ACRE

40 feet apart each way.....	28
30 feet apart each way.....	48
20 feet apart each way.....	110
18 feet apart each way.....	135
15 feet apart each way.....	205
12 feet apart each way.....	300
10 feet apart each way.....	435
8 feet apart each way.....	680
6 feet apart each way.....	1210
5 feet apart each way.....	1745
4 feet apart each way.....	2725
3 feet apart each way.....	4840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant, which,

divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.



Almost Sure to Live

Almost Sure to Die

PRUNING

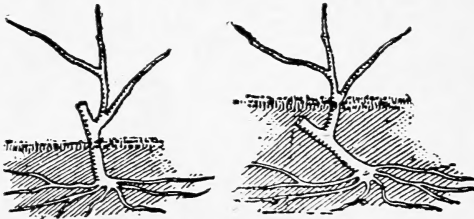
Apple and Pear—Select from three to five of the branches to form the permanent head of the tree. These branches should be well distributed around the trunk, and at safe distance apart up and down the trunk. If two branches come out, one exactly opposite the other, forming a crotch, a split may occur at this weak point in later life, when the tree is full of fruit. Shorten these selected branches to about five buds, cutting the branches just above a bud that points outward. Remove all the other branches close to the trunk, leaving no stub longer than one-eighth to one-quarter inch. Also shorten back two-thirds the central leader of the tree, if one exists, else the tree assumes a too upright growth for best results in later life.

Cherry—Five or six good limbs, well distributed around the trunk will be sufficient to form a well balanced top. The limbs left after pruning should not be cut back as severely as recommended for some other classes.

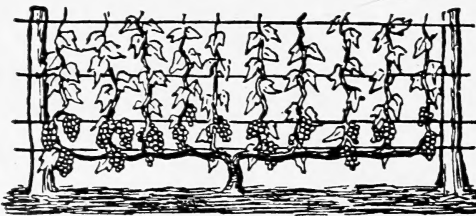
Plum—Cut back all branches to about two or three buds. After the tree has grown for a year, remove all but four or five branches, but do not cut these back. These limbs will form the permanent framework for the top and subsequent growth may be pruned to meet the requirements or taste of the planter.

Peach—These should be planted immediately on delivery, or if not prepared to do so, the roots should be buried in the ground; they will not stand exposure to the sun and air, and many are lost simply for the want of care. As soon as planted, cut back all side branches to within two or three inches of the main stem. Make this the invariable practice, and never deviate from it if you wish to save your trees. The growth will be much more rapid and vigorous in consequence of this pruning, and by strictly adhering to it, and by immediate planting, or covering the roots in the soil, very few if any, trees will be lost. Peaches, like all other stock we deliver, will be in fine condition, having been carefully handled and kept from exposure by us. If you do not follow our directions and meet with loss, the fault will be entirely with you.

Grapes—These should be planted ten to twelve inches deep in holes large enough to admit roots without curling them, pressing soil solid about roots. Cut vines back to within three or four buds of the roots. Keep the ground clean by cultivating; if impossible to



Planted too shallow. Planted just right.



As the vine grows train to trellis as shown in illustration.



cultivate, mulch. Prune in February or early March, before there are any signs of new growth. Cut back to two buds as shown. The fruit of the grape is borne only on shoots of the current year's growth, which spring from the wood of last years' growth—hence the importance of annual and intelligent pruning.

Asparagus—Prepare ground by deep plowing or spading. Set plants twelve to eighteen inches each way, three inches deep, with roots well spread out. Every fall mulch the bed well with manure.

Rhubarb—Prepare ground as for asparagus. Set the plants with crown or eye two inches under ground. Plant three feet apart each way. Mulch in winter. Give clean cultivation the same as for any other crop.

SHRUBS

If planted in beds or groups the ground should be spaded deeply and well worked. If shrubs are set as individual specimens they should be planted the same as trees.

Set shrubs at the same depth as they stood in the nursery row, or with their crowns at about the surface of the ground. Water the plants well during the hot, dry weather and keep the ground well stirred around them. Most shrubs require judicious pruning at planting time, and subsequently. When shrubs are planted, it is advisable to cut them back from one-half to two-thirds with few exceptions.

HEDGES

Privet—Dig trench twelve inches deep or more and set the plants four to six inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row, or deep enough so the lower branches will be four to six inches under the ground. Such deep planting will make a compact hedge down to the ground line, but if the plants are set shallow there will always be undesirable open spaces at the base of the hedge. Some planters set Privet in a double row, eight to ten inches apart each way, which makes a very dense hedge. Cut Privet back to six inches when planting to promote thick new growth at the lower part of plant.

Barberry-Spirea—Should be planted in the same manner as shrubs, either in trenches for hedge or as groups or individual specimens. Cut back and thin out one-half of top wood.

ROSES

If roses are planted in the ordinary way with the tops left exposed to the sun and drying winds of the spring, they are almost sure to shrivel before time for them to grow, and thus the plants are greatly endangered, while if the following suggestions are followed, success is almost certain. The plants should be unpacked as soon as received from the nursery and planted, if possible. If unable to plant them immediately upon receiving them, they should be heeled-in deep (buried) in moist, loose earth, waiting time to plant. In planting they should be set two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery in well-prepared, damp soil, but not wet enough to be muddy. If the soil is dry it is well to plant the roses solidly, then wet thoroughly and after the water has soaked away, throw up a small mound of earth five or six inches high

around the plant. Then cut off the branches about one inch above the mound, leaving it this way for ten days or two weeks, or until the buds start and show a desire to grow, when the dirt mound can be raked down. Roses handled in this way hardly ever fail to make a good start and a very satisfactory growth.

SHADE TREES

Ornamentals—Dig holes large enough to accommodate all roots without bending or cramping. Fill the hole with good top dirt and firm it hard. When the hole is three-fourths full,



Newly set 2-year
Apple ready to be
pruned



Same Apple
Tree pruned



Newly set Peach
ready to be
pruned



Same Peach pruned
Prune 1-year Apple
same way

allow a bucket or more of water to seep away around the roots, after which the hole may be entirely filled. It is well to mulch the tree immediately to prevent drying out. **Prune all limbs back to five or seven good buds, even though the appearance of the tree is impaired by such treatment.** Water trees during the summer months and give them plenty of attention until they have become well established. Large sizes of shade trees can often be staked to advantage until their roots have obtained good anchorage in the soil.

FALL PLANTING

When set in Autumn, a mound of earth, a foot or more in height, must be raised about the trees. This is very essential as it keeps them from being swayed by the winds or thrown out by the frost during the Winter. It should be removed in the Spring.

In sections where the Winters are extremely severe, trees procured in the Fall can be best cared for by covering the roots with earth during the Winter and planting them in the Spring.

To insure success, select a spot where no water will stand during the Winter, having no grass near to invite mice. Dig a trench deep enough to admit one layer of roots, and sloping enough to permit the trees to lie at an angle of not more than 30 degrees with the ground. Having placed one end of the roots in this trench, cover them with mellow earth, extending well up on the tree and **see that this is firmly packed.** Then add another layer of trees, over-lapping the first, continuing as at first until all are heeled in. As soon as this is done, cover the tops so with evergreen boughs

that they will be thoroughly protected from winds.

SPRAYING

There are four distinct types of troubles to combat, i.e.: Chewing insects, sucking insects, scale insects and fungous diseases. Chewing insects are controlled with a stomach poison, some form of arsenic (lead arsenate), sucking insects, (lice or aphids) by body contact poison, (nicotine) or miscible oil (kerosene emulsion), and fungous diseases by lime-sulphur solution or Bordeaux mixture. Be sure you know what you are spraying for since arsenate of lead will not control lice or aphids, nor will nicotine or kerosene emulsion control apple worms and neither of these will have any effect on apple scab or other fungous diseases. Lime-sulphur is used as a dormant spray for scale insects and also for fungous. In spraying the apple, keep in mind the two main apple troubles, the codling moth and apple scab, and in controlling these, most other troubles are incidentally controlled. Lead arsenate and lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture are the sprays to use. For further information write your state department.

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries

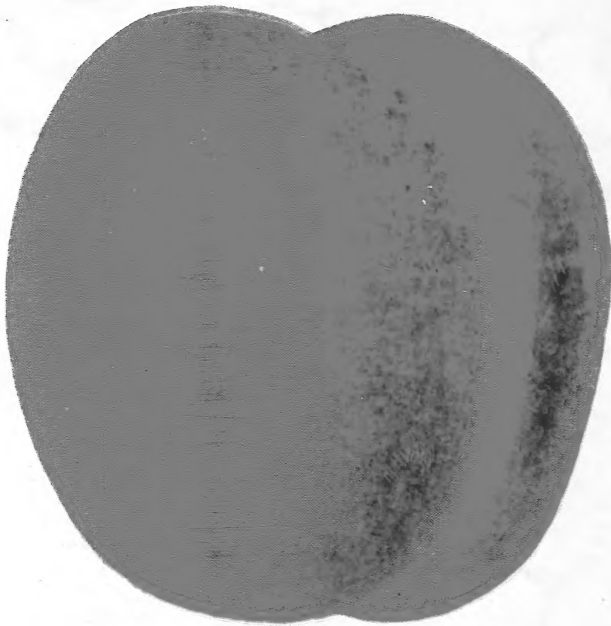
*Located In The Heart of The
"Eastern Shore"*

Princess Anne

Somerset County

Maryland

HOPE FARM PEACH



The Queen of Peaches. Originated With H. W. Collingwood, Editor of The Rural New Yorker. We are the sole introducers, and trees of this splendid fruit can only be secured from The Bountiful Ridge Nurseries.